THE ERIE OBSERVER.

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Erie Weekly Observer.

B. F. SLOAN, EDITOR.

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BUTTER WANTED.—500 firkins good Dairy Butter wanted in exchange for Cash or Goods. J. H. FULLERTON.

LARGE lot of Bonnets, just received per Express by June 1. J. H. FULLERTON.

Poetry and Miscellany.

"ALL THY WORKS PRAISE THEE."

BY MARY HOWITT.

The moonbeams on the billowy deep,
The blue waves rippling on the strand,
The ocean in its peaceful sleep,
The shell that murmurs on the sand,
The cloud that dims the bending sky,
The bow that on its bosom glows,
The sun that lights the vault on high,
The stars at midnight's calm repose:
These praise the power that arched the sky,
And robed the earth in beauty's dye.

The melody of Nature's choir,
The deep toned anthems of the sea,
The wind that turns a viewless lyre,
The zephyr on its pinions free,
The thunder with its thrilling notes,
The peal upon the mountain air,
The lay that through the foliage floats,
Or sinks in dying cadence there:
These all to Thee their voices raise
A fervent voice of gushing praise.

The day-star, herald of the dawn,
As the dark shadows flit away,
The tint upon the cheek of morn,
The dew-drop gleaming on the spray—
From wild-birds in their wanderings,
From streamlets leaping to the sea,
From all earth's fair and lovely things,
Doth living praise ascend to Thee:
These with their silent tongues proclaim
The varied wonders of Thy name.

Father, Thy hand hath formed the flower,
And flung on the verdant lea,
Thou bad'st it ope at summer's hour,
Its hues of beauty speak of Thee.
Thy works all praise thee; shall not man
Alike attune the grateful hymn?
Shall he not join the lofty strain,
Behold from heart to seraphim?
We true to Thee our humble lays,
Thy mercy, goddess, love, we praise.

THE PURSUIT.

The reader need scarcely be told that albeit police-officers, like other men, chiefly delight to recount their *successful* exploits, they do, nevertheless, experience numerous and vexatious failures and disappointments. One especially I remember, of which the irritating recollection did not pass away for many weeks. I had been for some time in pursuit of a rather eminent rascal, though one young in years, and by marriage respectably connected, who, by an infamous abuse of the trust reposed in him by the highly-respectable firm who employed him, had contrived to possess himself a large sum of money, with which, or at least with the portion of it falling to his share—for we discovered that he had been for some time connected with a first-rate gang of swindlers—he hoped to escape to America. The chase was hot after him; and spite of all his doublings and turnings, and the false scents adroitly thrown out by his confederates, with the view to favour his escape, I at last fairly ran him to earth at Plymouth, though in what precise spot of it he burrowed I could not for the moment ascertain. Neither was I well acquainted with his features; but in the description of his person furnished me, there were certain indelible marks enumerated, which, upon strict examination, could not fail to determine his identity. He purposed, I ascertained, to attempt leaving England in a bark bound for New York, which was to sail from Plymouth on the day after I arrived there. Of this I was fully satisfied, and I determined to capture him on board. Accordingly, about half an hour before the ship was to sail, and after all the passengers had embarked, two of the local officers and I got into a boat which I had sometime previously engaged to be in readiness, and put off to the vessel. The wind was decidedly fair for the emigrant-ship; and so stiffly did it blow from the north-east, that four hands, I was informed, were required, not indeed to convey us swiftly out, but to pull the boat back against the wind, and the strong tide which would be running outside the breakwater. The sea dashed smartly at times over the boat, and the men pulled their sou'-wester caps well over their eyes, to shield themselves from the blinding spray. We were speedily on board: and the captain, although much annoyed at the delay, paraded his motley passengers as well as crew before us; but to my extreme surprise, our bird was not amongst them! Every possible and impossibly hiding place was thoroughly but vainly searched; and we were at length compelled to a reluctant admission that the gentleman we were in quest of had not yet honored the captain of the *Columbia* with his patronage.

We sullenly returned into the boat; and the instant we did so, the anchor, already a-trip, was bro't home; the ship's bows fell rapidly off; her crowded canvas dilated and swelled in the spanking breeze, and she sprang swiftly off upon her course. It was a pretty and somewhat exciting spectacle; and I and my companions continued to watch the smartly-handled vessel with much interest, till a point of land hid her from our view. We then turned our faces toward Plymouth, from which, I was surprised to find, we were apparently as distant as ever. "The tide, let alone the wind, is dead against us!" growled the master of the boat, who was now pulling the near oar, in reply to a remark from one of the Plymouth officers. This man had steered on going out. A quick suspicion had flashed across me. "Where is the other boatman who came out with us?" I sharply demanded. The old seaman, instead of replying, turned himself half round toward the weather-bow oar, exclaiming, "Easy, Billy—easy; let her nose lie a little closer to the wind!" This I readily saw was done to conceal a momentary confusion, arising from the suddenness of my question—a very slight one, by-the-by, for the fellow was an old man-of-war's man, with a face hardened and bronzed by service, weather, grog, and tobacco smoke. I repeated the question in a more peremptory tone. The veteran first deliberately squirted a mouthful of tobacco juice over the side, and then with an expression of his cast-iron phiz, which it is impossible by words to convey a distinct idea of, so compounded was it of diabolical squint, lamb-like simplicity, and impudent cunning, replied, "That wor a passenger to Yankee Land—a goin' there, I'm purty suspicious for the benefit of his health." I looked a the Plymouth officers, and they at me. The impudent ingenuity of the trick that had been played us seemed scarcely credible. "He—he—ho—ho!" rumbled out of the tobacco-stifled throat of the old rogue, "If he wor somebody you wanted, it wor uncommon well done. Didn't you obaarve him jump into the main chains of the barkey jist as you wor leavin' on her, and cast us off a minute afterward? He preferred stoppin' with us whilst your wor rummagin' the hooker—he—he—ho—ho!"

It was useless bandying words with the fellow; and though I felt desperately savage, I had sense enough to hold my tongue. "Pull smartly," said one of the Plymouth officers, "a shot will bring her to yet."

"Why, ay," rejoined the imperturbable seaman; "it mout, if you could get speech of the admiral in time; but I'm thinkin' we shall be a good while yet pullin' in against this choppin' wind and head sea."

And sure enough they were! More than another hour, (by some boatmen-craft unexplainable by me, for the sailors apparently rowed with all their might,) were we in reaching the landing-place; and by that time all chance of compelling the return of the *Columbia* was long past.

It would be, I knew, impossible to *prove* complicity on the part of the owner of the boat with the escaped felon, and I preferred to digest the venom of my spleen in silence, rather than by a useless display of it to add to the chuckling of delight of the old rascal of a boatman.

We had passed some distance along the quay, when one of the local officers, addressing a youngish sailor, who, with folded arms and a short pipe in his mouth, was standing in philosophical contemplation of the sea and weather, said, "I suppose there is no chance of the emigrant ship that sailed awhile ago, putting in at any port along the coast?"

The man took the pipe from his mouth, regarded the questioner for a few moments with an expression of contemptuous curiosity anything but flattering to its object, and bawled out, addressing himself to a weather-beaten seaman a few yards off, "I say, Tom Davis, here's a Blue Bottle as wants to know the name and bearins of the port off the Land's End, which the barkey that sailed awhile agone for America, with a north-easter kicking her endways, is likely to bring up in! I'm not acquainted with it myself, or else I'd tell the gentleman."

The laugh from two or three bystanders which followed this sally, greatly irritated the officer, and he would have indulged in an angry reply had not his more prudent comrad taken him by the arm and urged him away.

"Ay, ay," said the veteran addressed as Tom Davis, as we were passing him, "Jim there has always got plenty of jawing tackle aboard; but, Lord love ye, he's a poor dumb cretur at understanding the signs of the weather! He's talkin' about north-easters, and don't see that the wind is beginning to chop about like a bumboat woman with a dozen customers round her. It's my opinion, and Tom Davis ought by this time to be summit of a judge, that, instead of a north-easter, it's a precious sight more likely to be blowing a sou'-wester before two hours are past, and a sneezer, too; and then the *Columby*, if she hain't made a good offin', which she is not likely to have done, will be back again in a brace of shakes."

"Do you think it probable," I eagerly asked, "that the *Columbia* will be obliged to put back into Plymouth?"

"I don't know about *probable*. It's not so sure as death or quarter-day, but it's upon the cards for all that."

"Will it be early in the night, think you, that she will run in, if at all?"

"Ah! there now you wants to know too much," said the old seaman, turning on his heel. "All I can say is, that if you find in an hour or so's time that the wind has chopped round to the sou'-west or within a p'int or two, and that it's blowin' the buttons off your coat, one after another, the *Columby*, if she's lucky, won't be far off."

The half-bantering prediction of the old seaman was confirmed by others whom we consulted, and measures for preventing our quarry from landing, and again giving us the slip, were at one discussed and resolved upon. We then separated, and I proceeded to the tavern at which I had put up, to get some dinner. I had not gone far, when my eye fell upon two persons, whose presence there surprised as well as somewhat grieved me. One was the young wife of the criminal on board the *Columbia*. I had seen her once in London, and I knew, as I before intimated, that she was of respectable parentage. There was no exultation in her countenance. She had, no doubt, followed or accompanied her husband to Plymouth for the purpose of furthering his escape, and now feared that the capricious elements would render all the ingenuity and boldness that had been brought into play vain and profitless. She was a mild-looking, pretty woman—very much so, I doubt not, till trouble fell upon her, and wonderfully resembled the female in the "Momentous Question;" so remarkably indeed, that when, years afterward, I first saw that print, I felt an instantaneous conviction that I had somewhere met with the original of the portrait; and after much puzzlement of the brain, remembered when and where. The resemblance was doubtless purely accidental; but it was not the less extraordinary and complete. She was accompanied by a gray-haired man of grave, respectable exterior, whom I at once concluded to be her father. As I passed close by them he appeared about to address me, and I half-paused to hear what he had to say; but his partly-formed purpose was not presisted in, and I proceeded on my way.

After dining, I returned to the quay. The wind, as foretold, was blowing directly from the south-west; and during the short space of time I had been absent, had increased to a tempest. The wild sea was dashing with terrific violence against the breakwater, discernible only in the fast-darkening night by a line of white tumultuous foam and spray, which leaped and hissed against and over it.

"A dirty night coming on," said a subaltern officer of the port whom I had previously spoken with; "the *Columbia* will, I think, be pretty sure to run in with the tide."

"When do you say is the very earliest time she may be expected?"

"Well, in my opinion, judging from where she was when I was on the look-out a quarter of an hour agone, not under three hours. Let me see. It's now just upon the stroke of five: about eight o'clock, I should say, she will be here; certainly not before, perhaps much later; and if the captain is very obstinate, and prefers incurring a rather serious risk to returning, it may be of course not at all."

I thanked him; and as remaining on the bleak quay till eight o'clock or thereabout was as useless as unpleasant, I retracted my steps toward the Royal George Tavern, calling, in my way, on the Plymouth officers, and arranging that one of them should relieve me at ten o'clock—it having been previously agreed that we should keep an alternate watch during the night of two hours each. I afterward remembered that this arrangement was repeated, in a tone of voice incautiously loud, at the bar of a public-house, where they insisted upon my taking a glass of porter. There were, I should, say more than a dozen persons present at the time.

The fire was blazing brightly in the parlour of the Royal George when I entered, and I had not been seated near it many minutes before I became exceedingly drowsy; and no wonder, for I had not been in bed the previous night, and the blowing of the wind in my ears for a couple of hours had, of course, added greatly to their heavy weariness. Habit had long enabled me to awke at any moment I had previously determined on, so that I felt no anxiety as to oversleeping myself; and having pulled out my watch, noticed that it was barely half-past five, wound it up, and placed it before me on this table, I settled myself comfortably in an arm-chair, and was soon sound asleep.

I awoke with a confused impression, not only that I had quite slept the time I had allotted myself, but that strangers were in the room, and standing about me. I was mistaken in both particulars. There was no one in the parlor but myself, and on glancing at the watch, I saw that it was but a quarter-past six. After a brief space of time, the parlour door opened, and who should walk in but the young wife and elderly gentleman whom I had seen in the street. I at once concluded that they had sought me with reference to the fugitive on board the *Columbia*; and the venerable old man's rather elaborate apologies for intrusion over, I waited with grave curiosity to hear what they might have to say.

"This war of elements," the old man at last said "this wild uproar of physical nature, is but a type, Mr. Waters, and a faint one, of the convulsions, the antagonisms, the hurtful conflicts ever raging in the moral world."

I bowed dubious assent to a proposition not apparently very pertinent to the subject, which I supposed occupied his mind, and he preceeded.

"It is difficult for dim-eyed beings such as we are always to trace the guiding hand of the ever-watchful Power which conducts the complex events of this changing, many-coloured life to wise and foreseen issues."

I was somewhat puzzled by this strange talk, but, hopeful that a meaning would presently appear, I again silently intimated partial concurrence in his general views.

"There is no longer much doubt, Mr. Waters, I believe," he after a few moments added in a much more business-like and sensible tone, "That the *Columbia* will be forced back again, and that the husband of this unhappy girl will consequently fall into the hands of the blind, unreasoning law .... You appear surprised. .... My name, I should have mentioned, is Thompson; and be assured, Mr. Waters, that when the real facts of this most unfortunate affair are brought to your knowledge, no one will more bitterly regret than yourself that this tempest and sudden change of wind should have flung back the prey both you and I believed had escaped, these fatal shores."

"From your name, I presume you to be the father of this young woman, and——"

"Yes," he interrupted; and the father-in-law of the innocent man you have hunted down with such untiring activity and zeal. But I blame you not," he added, checking himself—"I blame you not. You have only done what you held to be your duty. But the ways of Providence are indeed inscrutable!"

A passionate burst of grief from the pale, weeping wife, testified that, whatever might be the fugitive husband's offences or crimes against society, he at least retained *her* affection and esteem.

"It is very unpleasant," I observed, "to discuss such a subject in the presence of relatives of the inculpated person, especially as I as yet perceive no useful result likely to arise from it; still, since you as it were, force me, you are either grossly deceived yourself, or attempting, for some purpose or other, to impose upon my credulity."

"Neither, sir—neither," replied Mr. Thompson with warmth. "I certainly am not deceived myself, and I should hope that my character, which I doubt not is known to you, will shield from any suspicion of a desire to deceive others."

"I am quite aware, Mr. Thompson, of your personal respectability; still you may be unwittingly led astray. I very much regret to say, that the evidence against your daughter's husband is overwhelming, and I fear unanswerable."

"The best, kindest of husbands!" broke in the sobbing wife; "the most injured, the most prosecuted of men!"

"It is useless," said I, rising and seizing my hat, "to prolong this conversation. If he be innocent, he will no doubt be acquitted: but as it is now close upon half past seven o'clock, I must beg to take my leave of you."

"One moment, sir," said Mr. Thompson hastily. "To be frank with you, it was entirely for the purpose of asking your advice as an experienced person that we are here. You have heard of this young man's father?"

"Joel Masters?—Yes. A gambler, and otherwise disreputable person, and one of the most specious rascals, I am told, under the sun."

"You have correctly described him. You are not perhaps, acquainted with his hand-writing?"

"Yes, I am; partially so, at least. I have a note in my pocket—here it is—addressed to me by the artful old scoundrel, for the purpose of luring me from the right track after his son."

"Then, Mr. Waters, please to read this letter from him, dated Liverpool, where it appears he was yesterday to embark for America."

The letter Mr. Thompson placed in my hands startled me not a little. It was a circumstantial confession addressed by Joel Masters to his son setting forth that he, the father, was alone guilty of the offence with which his unfortunate son was charged, and authorizing him to make a full disclosure should he fail in making his escape from the country. This was, I thought, an exceedingly cheap kind of generosity on the part of honest Joel, now that he had secured himself by flight from the penalties of Justice. The letter went on to state where a large amount of hand-notes and acceptances, which the writer had been unable to change or discount, would be found.

"This letter," said I, "is a very important one; but where is the envelope?"

Mr. Thompson searched his pocket-book; it was not there. "I must have dropped it," he exclaimed, "at my lodgings. Pray wait till I return. I am extremely anxious to convince you of this unfortunate young man's innocence. I will not be more than five minutes absent." He then hurried out. I looked at my watch; it wanted five minutes to eight. "I have but a very few minutes to spare," I observed to the still passonately-grieving wife; "and as to the letter, you had better place it in the hands of the attorney for the defence."

"Ah, sir," sobbed the wife, raising her timid eyes toward me, "you do not believe us, or you would not be so eager to seize my husband!"

"Pardon me," I replied, "I have no right to doubt the truth of what you have told me; but my duty is a plain one, and must be performed."

"Tell me frankly, honestly," cried the half-frantic woman, with a renewed burst of tears, "if, in your opinion, this evidence will save my unhappy, deeply-injured husband? My father, I fear, deceives me—deceives himself with a vain hope."

I hesitated to express a very favorable opinion to the effect of a statement, obnoxious, as a few moments, reflection suggested, to so much suspicion. The wife quickly interpreted the meaning of my silence, and broke at once into a flood of lamentation. It was with the greatest difficulty I kept life in her by copious showers of water from the decanter that stood on the table. This endured some time. At last I said abruptly, for my watch admonished me that full ten minutes had been passed in this way, that I must summon the waiter and leave her.

"Go—go," said she, suddenly rallying, "since it must be so. I—I will follow."

I immediately left the house, hastened to the quay, and, on arriving there, strained my eyes seaward in search of the expected ship. A large bark, which very much resembled her, was, to my dismay, riding at anchor within the breakwater, her sails furled, and everything made snug for the night. I ran to the landing-steps, near which two or three sailors were standing.

"What vessel is that?" I asked, pointing to the one which had excited my alarm.

The Columbia," replied the man.

"*The Columbia!* Why, when did she arrive?"

"Some time ago. The clock chimed a quarter past eight as the captain and a few of the passengers came ashore."

"A quarter past eight! Why, it wants nearly half an hour to that now!"

"Does it, though? Before you are ten minutes older, you'll hear the clock strike nine!"

The man's words were followed by a merry mocking laugh close to my elbow; I turned sharply round, and for the first and last time in my life felt an almost irresistable temptaion to strike a woman. There stood the meek, dove-eyed, grief-stricken wife I had parted from but a few minutes before, gazing with brazen impudence into my face.

"Perhaps, Mr. Waters," said she, with another taunting laugh, "perhaps yours is London time; or, which is probably more likely, watches sometimes sleep for an hour or so as well as their owners." She then skipped gayly off.

"Are you a Mr. Waters?" said the custom-house official who was parading the quay.

"Yes—and what then?"

"Only that a Mr. Joel Masters desired me to say that he was very much grieved he could not return and finish the evening with you, as he and his son were unfortunately obliged to leave Plymouth immediately."

It would have been a real pleasure to have flung the speaker over the quay. By a great effort I denied myself the tempting luxury, and walked away in a fever of rage. Neither Joel Masters nor his son could afterwards be found, spite of the unremitting efforts of myself and others, continued through several weeks. They both ultimately escaped to America; and some years afterward I learned from an unexpected channel, that the canting, specious old rascal was at length getting his deserts in the establishment of Sing Sing. The son, the same informant assured me, had, through the persuasions and influence of his wife, who probably thought justice might not be so pleasantly eluded another time, turned over a new leaf, and was leading an honest and prosperous life at Cincinnati.

The Yankee Out-witted.

A Yankee and a Frenchman owned a pig in co-partnership. When killing time came, they wished to divide the meat. The Yankee was very anxious to divide so that he would get both hind quarters, and pursuaded the Frenchman that the proper way to divide was to cut across the back. The Frenchman agreed to it on condition that the Yankee would turn his back and take choice of the pieces after cut in two. The Yankee turned his back and the Frenchman asked—

"Vich piece vill you have—za piece wid ze tail to him or ze piece vat ain't got no tail?"

"The piece with the tail," replied the Yankee.

"Den by gar, you can take him, and I take ze oder one," said the old Frenchman.

Upon turning around the Yankee found that the Frenchman had cut off the tail and stuck it in the pig's mouth.

Strong Preaching.

The "book larnt" negro is one of the most original specimens to be met with. But when he aspires to clerical honors, it requires a Dickens to do him. Some one who had the pleasure of listening to a discourse from one of those full-blown divines, relates that in speaking of a reformed Infidel, he wound up his description thus: "De last words dat dis dying man was heerd to say; de last word he was known to speak; de last word he was known to utter; de last word he ebber pronounced; de last syllable he ebber breaved; de last idea he eber ejaculated; yes my bredern, de berry last word he eber was known to breave fort, sound, or articulate—was g-l-o-r-y!"

Love's Last Request.

"Farewell, farewell," I cried. "When I return thou'lt be my bride—till then be faithful, sweet adieu in silence oft I'll think of you.

The glistening tears strained her bright eyes—her thickening breath is choked with sighs—her tongue denies her bosom's sway—"Farewell!"—I tore myself away.

"One moment stay," she stammered out; as quick as thought I wheeled about.

"My angel, speak! can aught be done to comfort thee when I am gone! I'll send thee specimens of art from every European mart—I'll sketch for thee each Alpine scene, to let thee see where I have been. A stone from Simplon's dreadful height, shall gratify thy curious sight. I'll climb the fiery Etna's side to bring home treasures to my bride; and oh, my life, each ship shall bear a double letter to my fair."

"Ah, George," the weeping angel said, and on my shoulder fell her head—"For constancy my tears are hostage—but when you write please pay the postage."

Economy.

A Dutch farmer down on the Mohawk had just built a new barn, and while the operation of shingling was going on, he one day mounted to the roof to overlook operations, he soon discovered what he very sagerly considered a great piece of extravagance in the workmen, and that was, that while they drove but one nail in the small shingles, they invariably put two in the wide ones. Mynheer said nothing, but while the boss and hands were at dinner, he went out to the barn, hatchet in hand, and *split all the wide shingles!*

A Relative of Gen. Washington.—A foreign correspondent of the N. Y. *Post*, writing from Vienna, under date of the 17th ult., furnishes the following information in relation to the family of Gen. Washington:

One circumstance I ought not to omit. When dining at the great table d'hote, at Augsburg, I was introduced to a handsome young officer, by the name and title of the "Baron Washington," and afterwards to his two accomplished brothers. On enquiry, to my great surprise, I found they were the sons of a very distinguished General (in the Bavarian army,) and that he was of English origin, his ancestor having emigrated from England to Holland on the death of Cromwell, that the late King, "Maximillian," finding Gen. Washington a distinguished Major in the service of Holland, had induced him to accept a command in his army, and that afterwards, being distinguished in seven campaigns, he gradually rose to the highest rank in the Bavarian army. The Baron informed me, his father, during the life-time of President Washington, had received letters from him, and that no doubt existed that the ancestor of our General Washington was the brother of the grandfather of the Bavarian General. The Baron kindly promised to furnish me with a geneology of his family, and copies of the letters referred to, which I expect to receive before I return to the United States.

The Interior of Africa.—Becroft, a daring and intelligent English voyager, has years ago dissipated the delusion, that the interior of Africa is a "desert waste." He has shown that it is accessible to navigation and trade; that the climate is as healthy as that of the tropics generally; that there are regions of beautiful and fertile country, affording opportunities for legitimate commerce of indefinite extension. This adventureous traveler explored the river Niger within forty miles of Timbucto. He has thrown light on thousands of miles of richly fertile and wooded county, watered by that great stream; and upon the ivory, vegetable, tallow, peppers, indigo, cotton, wool, balm oil, dye woods, timber woods, skins, and a great variety of produce, which invite the trade. To carry on this trade in the vessels which navigate the river, it is necessary to have black crews. The *London Spectator* remarks: "Of course the free blacks, educated in the West India trade, will become useful workmen in penetrating the native land of their race. We must depend, least for generations to come, on the black race to supply the bulk of the crews." For our own part, we do not see why our own country should not compete with Britain for the rich trade of Africa. Nor do we know any more efficient method of competition than the proposed line of steamers.

Among the Alps.—A Bostonian writes to the *Transcript*, from Geneva, Switzerland, in which he describes a ramble among the Alps. He says:

To give you an idea of the intensity of the cold and the purity of the air on the top of this mountain (Mount Saint Bernard) the monks have a little building near their chapel for the reception of all dead bodies found during the winter, who had perished in the snow! This place is called "Morgue;" has open windows on all four sides. The bodies are placed just as they are found, for cognization by their friends. This building is perfectly inoffensive; the bodies never decay, but in the course of many years they dry up, and the bones are all mixed together I went into it one morning, and saw the figure of a mother and child, who had been placed there eight years ago. With the exception of the skin being a little discolored, they were almost perfect. There were also many other bodies there at the time. The monks are very kind and hospitable—glad to see strangers and glad to give them any information concerning their really excellent institution. After hearing mass in the chapel, I left them after having passed a very pleasant night.

A Negro Woman without Ears.—The Rev. B. Benton, in a letter to the Loudoun, (Va.,) *Chronicle*, says:

Strange, but not less true, I yesterday saw a colored woman without ears; not only was she without the auricle or the external part of the ear, but there is no trace of a foramen or passage for sonorous vibration—the meatus is entirely closed, yet she can converse with others and distinctly hear their words, for which purpose she opens her mouth. Now is the sound transmitted to the brain by means of the tympanum or does it act on the auditory nerves without the intervention of the drum and appendant organs? This is an interesting question for physiologists. The woman belongs to Mr. James Broaddus near Caroline Court House.

Tribute to Haynau.—A letter from Vienna, says the *Morning Post*, "states that General Baron Haynau is to be immediately raised to the dignity of Field Marshal." By giving Haynau a Fild Marshal's *baton*, the Austrian Government will certainly show its gratitude towards him; but it would evince a more discerning sense of his services if it were to present him with a hangman's cat. Peradventure the *baton* is meant to compensate the woman-whipper for that stick which he was obliged to cut the other day.

☞ Mind your business; in business hours; call on business men only in business, transact your business, and than go about your business in order that others may attend to their business.

☞ "Mr. Jenkins, will it suit you to settle that old account of yours?" "No, sir, you are mistaken in the man—I am not one of the *old settlers!*

☞ A quail hunter shot a young lady near Chicago, a few days since, wounding her severely in the arm. There is some difference between quails and girls.

☞ An Irish schoolmaster said: "Young gentlemen, if you will be silent we shall hear who makes the noise."

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW—OPINION OF MR. CRITTENDEN.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
18th September, 1850.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your note of this date, informing me that the bill commonly called the Fugitive Slave bill, having passed both Houses of Congress, had been submitted to you for your consideration, approval, and signature; and requesting my opinion whether the *sixth* section of that act, especially the last clause of that section, conflicts with the provision of the Constitution which declares that "the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of Rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it?"

It is my clear conviction that there is nothing in the last clause, nor in any part of the *sixth* section, nor indeed in any part of the provisions of the act, which suspend, the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, or is in any manner in conflict with the Constitution.

The Constitution, in the *second* section of the *fourth* article, declares, that 'no person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, 'escaping into another, shall, in consequence of 'any law or regulation therein, be discharged from 'such service or labor, but SHALL be delivered up 'on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.'

It is well known and admitted, historically and judicially, that this clause of the Constitution was made for the purpose of securing to the citizens of slaveholding States the complete ownership in their slaves as property, in any and every State or Territory of the Union into which they might escape (*Prigg vs Commonwealth of Pennsylvania*, 26 *Pet.* 536.) It devolved on the General Government, as a solemn duty, to make that security effectual. Their power was not only clear and full, but according to the opinon of the Court, above cited case, it was *exclusive;* the States severially, being under no obligation and having no power to make laws or regulations, in respect to the delivery of fugitives.—Thus the whole power, and with it the whole *duty*, of carring into effect this important provision of the Constitution was with Congress. And accordingly, soon after the adoption of the Constitution, the act of the 12th Febuary 1793, was passed, and that proving unsatisfactory and inefficient, by reason (among other causes) of some minor errors in its details, Congress are now attempting by this bill to discharge a constitutional obligation, by securing more effectually the delivery of fugitive slaves to their owners. The *sixth* and most material section in substance declares, that the claimant of the fugitive slave may arrest and carry him before any of the officers named and described in the bill, and provides that these officers and each of them shall have *judicial* power and jurisdiction to hear, examine, and decide the case in a summary manner that, if upon such hearing, the claimant, by the requisite proof shall establish his claim to the satisfaction of the tribunal thus constituted, the said tribunal shall give him a certificate, stating therein the substantial facts of the case, and authorizing him, with such reasonable force as may be neccessary, to take and carry said fugitive back to the State or Territory whence he or she may have escaped, and then in conclusion proceeds as follows: "The certificates in this 'and the first section mentioned shall be conclusive 'of the right of the person or persons, in whose favor granted, to remove such fugitive to the State 'or Territory from which he escaped, and shall prevent all molestation of such person or persons by 'any process issued by any court, judge, magistrate, 'or other person whomsoever."

There is nothing in all this that does not seem to me to be consistent with the Constitution, and neccessary, indeed, to redeem the pledge which it contains—that such fugitives "shall be delivered up on claim" of their owners.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the owner, independent of any aid from State or national legislation, may, in virtue of the Constitution and his own right of property, seize and recapture his fugitive slave, in whatsoever State he may find him, and carry him back to the State or Territory from which he escaped. (*Prigg vs Commonwealth of Pennsylvania*, 19 *Pet.*, 536.) This bill, therefore, confers no right on the owner of the fugitive slave; it only gives him an appointed and peaceable remedy, in place of the more exposed and insecure, but not less lawful, mode of self-redress. And as to the fugitive slave, he has no cause to complain of this bill; it adds no coercion to that which his owner himself might, at his own will, rightfully exercise; and all the proceedings which it institutes are but so much of orderly judicial authority, interposed between him and his owner, and consequently of protection to him, and mitigation of the exercise directly by the owner himself of his personal authority. *This is the constitutional and legal view of the* subject, as sanctioned by the decisions of the Supreme Court; and to that I limit myself.

The act of the 12th Febuary, 1793 before alluded to, so far as it respects any constitutional question that can arise out of this bill, is identical with it.—It authorizes the like arrest of the fugitive slave, the like trial, the judgement, the like certificate, with the like authority to the owner, by virtue of that certificate as his warrant, to remove him to the State or Territory from which he escaped. And the constitutionality of that act, in all those particulars, has been affirmed by the adjudications of the State tribunals, and by the courts of the United States, without a single dissent, so far as I know. (*Baldwin's C. C. R.*, 577, 579.)

I conclude, therefore that so far as the act of the 12th Febuary, 1793, has been held to be constitutional, this bill must also be so regarded, and that the custody, restraint, and removal, to which the fugitive slave may be subjected, under the provisions of this bill, are all lawful, and that the certificate to be granted to the owner is to be regarded as the act and judgment of a judicial tribunal having competent jurisdiction.

With *these remarks as to the constitutionality of* the general provisions of the bill, and the consequent legality of the custody and confinement to which the fugitive slave may be subjected under it, I proceed to a brief consideration of the more particular question you have propounded in reference to the writ of *habeas corpus*, and of the last clause of the *sixth* section, above quoted, which gives rise to that question.

My opinion, as before expressed, is, that there is nothing in that clause or section which conflicts with or suspends, or was intended to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*. I think so because the bill says not one word about that writ; because, by the Constitution, Congress is expressly forbidden to suspend the privilege of this writ, "unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may 'require it;" and therefore the suspension by this act (there being neither rebellion nor invasion) would be a plain palpable violation of the Constitution, and no intention to commit such a violation of the Constitution, of their duties, and their oaths, ought to be imputed to them upon mere constructions and implications; and thirdly, because there is no incompatibility between these provisions of the bill and the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in its utmost constitutional latitude.

Congress, in the case of fugitive slaves, as in all other cases within the scope of its constitutional authority, has the unquestionable right to ordain and prescribe, for what causes, to what extent, and in what manner, persons may be taken into custody, detained or imprisoned. Without this power they could not fulfill their constitutional trust, nor perform the ordinary and necessary duties of government. It was never heard that the exercise of that legislative power was any encroachment upon or suspension of the privilege of the *habeas corpus*.—It is only by some confusion of ideas that such a conflict can be supposed to exist. It is not within the province or priviledge of this great writ to loose those whom *the law* has bound. That would be to put a *writ granted* by the law *in opposition to the* law to make one part of the lawdestructive of another The writ follows the law and obeys the law. It is issued upon proper complaint, to make inquiry into the causes of commitment or imprisonment, and its sole remedical power and purpose is to deliver the party from "all manner of *illegal* confinement."—(3 *Black Com.*, 131.) If, upon application to the Court or Judge for this writ, or, if, upon its return, it shall appear that the confinement complained of was and the *lawful*, the writ in the first instance would be refused, and in the last the party would be remanded to his former *lawful* custody.

The condition of one in custody as a fugitive slave under this law, so far as respects the writ of *habeas corpus*, is precisely the same as that of all other prisoners under the laws of the United States. The priviledge of that writ remains alike to all of them but to be judged of—granted or refused—discharged or enforced—by the proper tribunal, according to the circumstances of each case, and as the commitment and detention may appear to be legal or illegal.

The whole effect of the law may be thus briefly stated. Congress has constituted a tribunal with exclusive jurisdiction, to determine, summarily, and without appeal, who are fugitives from service or labor under the *second* section of the *fourth* article of the Constitution, and to whom such service or labor is due. The judgment of every tribunal of exclusive jurisdiction, where no appeal lies is of necessity conclusive upon every other tribunal, and therefore the judgment of the tribunal created by this act is conclusive upon all tribunals. Wherever this judgment is made to appear, it is conclusive of the right of the owner to retain in his custody the fugitive from his service, and to remove him back to the place or State from which he escaped. If it is shown upon the application of the fugitive for a writ of *habeas corpus*, it prevents the issuing of the writ—if upon the return, it discharges the writ and restores or maintains the custody.

The view of the law of this case is fully sustained by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of *Tobias Watkins*, where the Court refused to discharge, upon the ground that he was in custody under the sentence of a court of competent jurisdiction, and that judgement was conclusive upon them.—(3 *Pet.*, 202.)

The expression used in the last clause of the sixth section, that the certificate therein alluded to "shall prevent all molestation," of the persons to whom granted, "by any processs issued," &c., probably means, only what the act of 1793 meant by declaring a certificate under that act a sufficient warrant for the removal of a fugitive, and certainly do not mean a suspension of the *habeas corpus*.

I conclude by repeating my conviction, that there is nothing in the bill in question which conflicts, with the Constitution, or suspends, or was intended to suspend the pivilegs of the writ of *habeas corpus*.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir your boedient servant.

J. J. CRITTENDEN.

TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mining in Eastern California—The Gold Mountain

From the New York Tribune.

We have seen a gentleman just returned from California who has personally visited the so called "Gold Mountain," which has been quite commonly considered fabulous. It lies in about lat. 33½ North, two hundred and fifty miles east of Los Angelos in Southern California, and perhaps one hundred West of the Colorado. The region is as forbidding as can be, without inhabitants, even Aboriginal, though there is a sparse population of savages on the Mahave River, say fifty miles East. To approach it, you pass over the Sierra Nevada, near Mount San Bernardino, across two sand deserts of sixty to eighty miles, and thence to a region of deep cannons rugged mountains, sterile, almost destitute of *grass*, and with no timber except the musquit, (*something like our alder,*) which rarely grows to the size of a man's arm. The region is infested with rattlesnakes in incredible numbers, and the earth is so full of minerals (especially saleratus,) that the water is absolutely poisonous. There is no water fit to drink within sixteen miles of the "Gold Mountain," so called, which rises about 450 feet rather steeply from a cannon, which has an elevation of some one hundred and fifty feet on the other side of it. The cannon is about one-fourth of a mile long, and the two hills are surrounded by sand deserts. The hills are composed of a dark *hornblende* rock, with perhaps a tenth of white *feldspar* intermixed with it; and the Gold is found in both generally running in *streaks* or strings, though sometimes showing bulbs or lumps like a button. It has been found by analysis to yield an average of about $25 per pound of the rock.

Eight miles north of this "mountain," our informant tried his luck in digging in the usual California fashion—scraping off the surface earth and washing that which lies immediately above the rock. He dug thus with two Indians for four hours, obtained about ten ounces of pure gold, taking only the "lumps," having nothing to wash the earth with. Probably as much was thus left as taken. He did not try any other spot, but has no doubt that the gold extends all the way from Sonora in Northern Mexico to the upper Sacramento and Oregon—a distance of full eight hundred miles. The region here described is about five hundred miles from the nearest diggings in California, but cannot be approached less then a thousand miles actual travel. It is very near the boundary line just established by Congress between California and Utah.

A company has been formed in San Francisco express to mine this "Gold mountain" and vicinity. It is entitled "the Los Angelos Gold Mining Company," and has or is to have a capital of $750,000. It has already sent forward a pioneer party of one hundred miners, with implements, provisions &c.

We have thus given, on inquitable testimony, a succinct account of the "Gold Mountain," of whose existence we have hitherto avowed scepticism if not incredulity. It will be seen it is not a mountain of gold, but only a mountain *containing* gold throughout. Yet we doubt whether its like is known *elsewhere* in the world. The men sent out to work it are well provided and armed, and are to be paid $6 per day "and found," which is a consideration in a region where it is so easy and so perilous to get lost. The *mules* (all but four *constantly employed* in carrying water for drinking) have been brought away, so that the miners (Sonorians mainly) could not run off if they would.

Now don't pick up your traps and rush off post-haste *for this new Gold Region*.—Remember that it is some hundred miles from any where, in a foodless, almost grassless, woodless, waterless region, whose chief denizens are rattle-snakes, and where the thermometer frequently shows 130 to 150 degrees of Fahrenheit, with the first drop of drinkable water sixteen miles away. Our friend who visited it met on the way thither scores of immigrant men, women and children, tottering California-ward, on foot, famishing, and nearly divested of clothing by the briers and thorns, through which they had scrambled since their animals starved or sank to die by the way. The hollow and wasting survivors were frantic for bread—they had no longer an appetite for gold. Only by capitalists or large associations can the Gold of Eastern California be profitably dug now; it will soon be so in the valley of the Sacramento and its tributaries as well. The day of individual scrambling for lumps and grains in the "gulches," or beds of rivers is already nearly over.

AMERICAN GROWN TEA.—The tea grown in the United States turns out far more highly and deliciously flavored than that imported, being in all respects like that drank by the wealthy in China, the grand difference between the American and imported being the loss of flavor occasioned by the sea voyage. Latitude thirty-four north, in Alabama, Georgia and North Carolina, proves better for the cultivation of the plant than any other region. Dr. Davis, of South Carolina, who originated the experiment, is already realizing handsomely by the sale of his young trees, which are eagerly bought up at any price by Southern agriculturalists.

There are persons yet living who can recollect when the cotton plants was only seen in flower-pots in which it was cultivated on account of its lovely blossom; one of the prettiest flowers in the calender of horticulture. *Observing men in the South* who know the history of the cotton-raising business of this country, are generally of opinion that tea-growing is about to become quite as important to us in even less time than it has taken us to become the great cotton producing country of the world. The character of soil and climate adapted to the growth of the tea plant, are not such as to make it interfere at all with the production of cotton; tea lands and cotton lands—those which produce these articles best, being as different in their attributes as they well can be.

☞ The *European Times*, speaking of American politics and the Whig party, says:—"*Relatively speaking, the American Whigs excite* ENGLISH SYMPATHIES. *They are regarded as the Aristocracy of the Union.*" That is flat-footed! A confession of their *relatives!*

NICE DISTINCTON.—The Tribune thinks the Tenth Commandment forbids Americans to covet Cuba, it being a possession belonging to their neighbors; but does not think that portion which forbids coveting "the man servant and maid servant" of one's neighbor, has any application whatever to the stealing of slaves by abolitionists.—[*N. Y. Globe.*

GEN. PETER SKEN SMITH, late one of the leaders of the Native party in Philadelphia, has come out a flat-footed Democrat. Whigs and Natives unite in abusing him for making the change.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

Complete.

STATE OFFICERS.

COUNTIES	Canal Com dem	Canal Com whig	Audt Gen dem	Audt Gen whig	Surv Gen dem	Surv Gen whig
Adams	1,561	1,963	1,561	1,963	1,564	1,962
Allegheny	4,803	5,324	4,210	5,189	4,236	5,288
Armstrong	1,696	1,352	1,463	1,271	1,481	1,306
Berks	6,981	2,917	6,770	2,761	6,638	2,746
Bucks	4,899	4,750	4,955	4,622	4,940	4,628
Bedford	1,842	1,832	1,842	1,833	1,842	1,834
Beaver	1,688	1,658	1,677	1,639	1,674	1,646
Blair	1,243	1,740	1,247	1,713	1,208	1,731
Butler	2,057	1,986	2,061	1,976	2,035	1,981
Bradford	3,127	2,899	3,128	2,885	3,095	2,902
Cambria	1,462	940	1,400	930	1,409	936
Carbon	762	511	760	502	757	506
Chester	4,428	4,827	4,420	4,816	4,390	4,824
Centre	2,049	1,209	2,056	1,203	2,045	1,207
Cumberland	2,672	2,288	2,678	2,881	2,664	2,278
Columbia	1,599	838	1,519	763	1,477	756
Crawford	2,668	2,094	2,667	2,095	2,075	2,525
Clarion	1,691	998	1,611	981	1,560	953
Clinton	843	663	827	662	830	654
Clearfield	994	524	907	505	882	493
Dauphin	1,943	2,340	1,946	2,340	1,880	2,383
Delaware	1,311	1,613	1,299	1,612	1,307	1,629
Elk	253	101	243	93	238	97
Erie	1,708	3,176	1,706	3,177	1,667	3,203
Fayette	3,134	2,413	3,111	2,401	3,104	2,394
Franklin	3,871	3,380	2,868	3,382	2867	3,384
Fulton	683	655	683	655	693	655
Greene	2 141	1,039	2,125	1,021	2,142	1,017
Huntingdon	1,404	1,787	1,375	1,762	1,338	1,772
Indiana	1,240	1,825	1,148	1,736	1,096	1,736
Juniata	1,107	882	1,104	882	1,081	894
Jefferson	762	497	724	489	717	486
Lebanon	1,323	2,090	1,320	2,095	1,308	2,092
Lancaster	4,062	5,843	4,067	5,831	4,074	5,817
Lawrence	846	1,615	829	1,591	837	1,597
Lehigh	2,846	2,285	2,821	2,275	2,817	2,285
Lycoming	2,182	1,718	2,171	1,573	2,163	1,662
Luzerne	3,656	2,523	3,596	2,515	3,537	2,504
Monroe	1,073	156	1,033	111	1,029	142
Montour	1,211	899	1,119	774	1,131	732
Mercer	1,847	1,971	1,848	1,974	1,815	1,990
Mifflin	1,486	1,175	1,559	1,099	1,483	1,168
Montgomery,	4,697	3,464	4,679	3,450	4,684	3,448
McKean	407	290	404	278	408	272
Northampton	2,831	1,838	2,721	1,674	2,662	1,558
Northumberland	1,966	1,119	1,952	1,357	1,848	1,067
Perry	1,755	995	1,758	983	1,748	996
Philad. City	4 693	7,861	4,615	7,871	4,609	7,879
" County	15,797	13444	15830	13418	15802	13409
Pike	538	49	473	69	493	68
Potter	465	330	437	292	428	321
Schuylkill	2,793	2,611	2,738	2,607	2,726	2,588
Somerset	978	2,444	954	2,424	959	2,321
Sullivan	384	208	342	189	332	170
Susquehana	2,348	1,317	2,327	1,322	2,309	1,315
Tioga	1,605	1,098	1,502	1,076	1,091	1,085
Union	1,470	2,250	1,443	2,172	1,368	2,186
Venango	1,221	727	1,222	692	1,204	745
Westmoreland	3,666	2,257	3,313	2,119	3,325	2,229
Washington	3,264	3,152	3,263	3,151	3,161	3,260
Warren	1,083	784	1,087	745	1,082	742
Wayne	1,197	650	1,155	592	1,150	596
Wyoming	829	633	816	634	816	630
York	4,324	3,345	4,323	3,347	4,326	3,345

Recapitulation.

Canal Commissioner.		*Surveyor General.*	
Morrison. dem.	145,809	Brawley, dem.	141,644
Dungan, whig.	132,092	Henderson, whig	131,015
Morrison's maj.	13,717	Brawley's maj.	10,629
Auditor General.			
Banks, dem.	143,808	The entire Native American vote for Canal Commissioner is 1101.	
Snyder, whig.	130,556		
Banks maj.	13,252		

Amendment to the Constitution.

	For	Against		For	Against
Adams	1038	1678	Lehigh	1215	1071
Allegheny	4424	2333	Lycoming	3229	667
Armstrong	1040	692	Luzerne	3384	587
Berks	5160	3559	Monroe	912	274
Bucks	5372	2971	Montour	1004	270
Bedford	1843	1091	Mercer	2772	104
Beaver	2577	429	Mifflin	703	928
Blair	591	758	Montgomery	3691	3149
Butler	3782	84	McKean	588	4
Bradford	2089	959	Northampton	709	2032
Cambria	389	1378	Northumberland	1419	825
Carbon	150	637	Perry	1452	307
Clear	3392	4772	Phila. City	9230	4953
Centre	1637	1038	" County	14166	4902
Cumberland	2033	2340	Pike	547	21
Crawford	1360	519	Potter	600	70
Clarion	1293	542	Schuylkill	2154	2010
Clinton	623	333	Somerset	1937	322
Clearfield	927	217	Sullivan	385	30
Dauphin	1404	2859	Susquehana	2229	50
Delaware	2159	401	Tioga	2005	338
Elk	303	53	Union	1451	1424
Erie	3908	309	Venango	1200	352
Fayette	2570	1656	Westmoreland	2355	2140
Franklin	3221	2285	Washington	2956	1475
Fulton	697	109	Warren	1771	1
Greene	2238	403	Wayne	1687	127
Huntingdon	774	1625	Wyoming	808	374
Indiana	1743	545	York	3624	600
Juniata	707	747			
Jefferson	677	112	Total	141623	71003
Lebanon	1011	1143		71003	
Lancaster	6389	1838			
Lawrence	1003	228	Maj. for Am't	73820	

BEHIND THE SCENES.—Crane & Co's Circus performed in this village on Friday week, and when the call for Mdlle. Rosa was made, a beautiful little girl of ten or twelve years came bounding unto the ring, equipped in riding attire. She was thrown upon a horse, and went thro' the entire act with the utmost precision, with one slight exception. In leaping a number of canvass in rapid succession, she caught her toes—pulled the canvass from the hands of the person holding it, and alighted upon the horse, unable to clear the next one. She returned to the effort and succeeded to a charm, and, doubtless, to the satisfaction of every one present. The mishap was more attributable to the horse than the rider, and so thought every spectator.

Shortly after her exit, cries were head from the rear or dressing tent, by those near to it. The host of the American immediately repaired to the spot, and found a creature by the name of Maddigan, claiming to be the father of the girl, whipping her with a horse-whip—the alleged cause for such brutally to his child, while clad in thin riding-clothes, being, the accident alluded to above. Mr. Oliver soon changed the gallant Madigan's arrangements in such a way that he found it neccessary, in order to save his own hide, to cease whipping his child.

In the next scene the child made her appearance with a face as bright and smiling as though grief had never cast a shadow over it. *Such is life behind the scenes.*

It may be proper to add, that Messrs. Crane & Co., as well as every member of their company, had before remonstrated with Maddigan in regard to his cruelties to his child, but all to no purpose.—*Angelica Era.*

A STEAMBOAT FOR TEXAS.—An elegant little steamer called the *Colorado*, designed for the navigation of the river of the same name, sailed from this port on Saturday evening last. She will proceed directly to Galveston, and thence to Matagorda Bay, touching at the principle ports on her way out. It is thought probable that the steamer will not be able to pass through a raft which obstructs the mouth of the Colorado river, and in order to meet this emergency, preparations have been made to carry her around it, a distance of four miles by land. After this is accomplished she will have no difficulty in performing her regular trips. The projectors of this enterprise are C. M. Coben, and Samuel Douglass, of Wheeling, the latter of whom goes out as Captain of the *Colorado*. Capt. D. is thoroughly acquainted with that region of the country and is sanguine in his expectations of success. The boat is 150 tons burthen, adapted to carrying cotton and sugar, and these can be little doubt that, as she will be the first steamer on the river, the undertaking will be highly profitable. The Colorado country is rich and constantly improving, and with new facilities of sending produce to market, must increase rapidly in buisness and prosperity.—*Pittsburgh Journal.*

PRENTICE'S LAST.—The news from almost every part of Mississippi is good. Governor Quitman's treasonable proclamation finds no sympathetic response in the masses. Mississippi, it is true, repudiated the bonds of the Union Bank, but she will not repudiate the bonds of the Union itself.—*Louisville Jour.*

☞ Let those who seek to marry their children for money, remember the admirable reply of the German girl to her father, who reproached her that her lover was lame. "Wilhelm pleases me," said she, "just as he is. If he had straight feet, he would not Wilhelm Stilling; and how could I love him then?"

A WONDER.—Mrs. Barsley, of Unionville, who has been confined to her room for eight months past with dropsy, was tapped on Sunday last by Dr. Garrison, of Morris, and sixty-four pounds and four ounces of water extracted! Dr. G. reports the patient doing well.—*Cooperstown Jour.*

Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 2, 1850.

☞ Mr. Crittenden's opinion on the Constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave law will be found in another column. Let every one read it.

☞ Our State street friends above the Diamond begin to squirm most beautifully because the Peach street plank road is drawing away from them all the trade and travel. Our advice is not to fret, but *go to work manfully upon the Waterford and Wattsburg roads*, and thus secure more than they *have lost.*

☞ H. P. Whallon, Esq, is the Democratic candidate for the Legislature in the adjoining county of Chautauque, N. Y. We hope he will be elected, but rather expect we hope in vain. The district is too hopelessly whig for so staunch a politician as Mr. W. to succeed.

☞ The Fredonia *Censor*, in speaking of some building material sent from this port to that village, says they were "shipped, on the Bunker Hill to be landed at Dunkink, but that the vessel not being able to *get into* Dunkink harbor, they were carried by to Buffalo." A very capracious and safe harbor that Dunkirk, is it? What a stupendous amount of freighting business the New York and Erie Railroad will be able to do, with *such* a harbor at her western terminus, won't it? However, Dunkink is destined to be a tall place, when it's fenced in!

ELECTON.—The elections to take place the present year, will occur in November, as follows: Illinois, Wisconsin, New York, New Jersey, and Michigan, on the 5th. Massachusetts on the 11th, and Delaware on the 12th.

A Plank Road Fact.

The Michigan Plank Road from Logansport, is progressing rapidly, and the portion finished, has during the last three months produced a clear income of four per cent.—equal to sixteen per cent, per annum.

G. P. R. James Yankeeizing Himself.

Notwithstanding that "lone horseman that was seen coming down a hill in the north of England," we always thought that G. P. R. James, the Novelist, was a man of a good deal of sound sense; and his course since he arrived in this country proves we were not mistaken. So far he has'nt acted the "Boz" at all, but like a person desirous of seeing and hearing, and gathering information, he has quitly settled himself down for a season. It is also announced in the papers that he has taken the necessary legal steps towards making a Yankee of himself.—This has probably been done to enable him to obtain a copy-right here for his future publications; but he has further shown his determination of becoming one of us by sending one of his sons to Yale College, and putting another into the law school at New Haven.

Compliment to Pennsylvania.

Father RITCHIE, of the Washington *Union*, closes an admirable article in reference to the victorious Democracy of Pennsylvania, with the following beautiful compliment. Let who will apostatize, let who will agitate, let who may raise the standard of disunion, it will receive no aid or countenance in Pennsylvania. She is in truth the Keystone of the Union; and never will that Keystone be moved from its place till the whole arch itself is crushed into ruins. When the storm rages, and the arch is threatened to be hurled from its base, we turn our *eyes to the Keystone*, and while that remains unshaken we have no fear—*that noble arch will stand forever:* it may bid defiance to the combined assaults of the world.

Horrible Murder.

We have to record this week the particulars of a horrible murder perpetrated in this city on, (it is supposed,) Saturday night last. The victim is a young man aged about 23, named WOOSTER BURTON, son of Mr. David Burton, and brother of P. E. Burton, Esq., Sheriff of this county. He had been missing since Saturday night last. The last place he was seen alive was at a house of ill-fame, kept by a man named *James Dean* on the canal, some distance above the Eighth Street landing. No very great anxiety was felt at first an account of his absence, as the inmates of the house said he left *there* about 9 o'clock in company with the Steward of the Canal Packet Queen City. Afterwards, however, when inquiries became pressing, they said he did not leave with that person, but went away alone. On Wednesday morning his body was discovered in the edge of the canal near the residence of the said Dean, and although it is evident that those who placed it there intended it should be believed he came to his death by drowning, he had not the appearance of a drowned man. He had no water in his chest, he was not bloated at all, his eyes and mouth were closed, and his body appeared as fresh as though it had not been in the water three hours. A coroner's jury was immediately called, and a *post mortem* examination made by Drs. Faulkner, Thayer, and others. No marks of violence were found except about his throat, where appeared the print of a man's thumb, *and his neck was broken!* After a patient investigation of all the facts and circumstances of the case, the Inquest brought in a verdict that the deceased came to his death by violent means, and as they believe, at the hands of James Dean. Dean and his wife have been arrested and lodged in jail to await the action of the Grand Jury next week.

It is a most painful and heart-rending affair throughout. The relatives of the victim are among our most respectable and worthy citizens; and they shrunk with instinctive delicacy from a public investigation of the affair; but as there was not a doubt of its being a premeditated and fiendish murder, the public safety demanded a thorough and searching investigation. It has been commenced, and we trust it will be continued until the guilty are brought to justice. What was the object of the murder is a mystery. It could not have been for gain, for the occupation and circumstances of the deceased render it impossible that he had any very great amount of money with him, though he was known to have some. Not a cent, however, was found upon his person. It could not have been done in a fight, or he would have exhibited other marks of violence than that which caused his death.—Hence, we can arrive at no other conclusion than that it was premeditated—that the assassin caught him by the throat unawares with one hand, while with a sudden jerk with the other he snapped his neck.

☞ Senator Benton arrived at St. Louis about the 15th inst., and commenced searching for a house so as to have a residence in the State.

On the 19th inst., the brig Minesota cleared from Chicago for Swansea, in Wales. She is to take on board copper ore from the Lake Superior mines, at ten dollars per ton, being less than 50 cents, per hundred pounds.

The Senatorial Question.

The fact that the Democracy of Pennsylvania have secured so large a majority on joint-ballot in our next Legislature has brought into the field a host of aspirants for Senatorial honors and emoluments. Each one has his friends, and each one's friends are striving, through the press, to convince the public mind that their particular favorite is most entitled, as well as best calculated to fill the seat, now occupied by Dr. Stungeon, with honor to himself and credit to the Commonwealth. Some, in this struggle to help their favorite, we regret to see, are pursuing a course as unwise as it is unjustifiable.

We allude to the policy of some of the Democratic papers of the State in regard to Gen. Cameron.—It is well known to our political friends throughout the Commonwealth that we are in no wise tinctured with "conservatism;" or, if you please, "Cameronism." We were among the first to denounce those Democrats who set at defiance the regular nominee of the party, and united with the whigs in securing his election; and as to the Tariff question, we probably differ as widely from him as we do from Mr. Cooper or Gov. Johnston. But, in Gen. Cameron's political course while in the Senate, if we except it upon this one question of the tariff, we saw much to admire and little to condemn. He was true to the local interests of Pennsylvania, and manfully stood by the Democracy and the Union throughout the eventful period of Mr. Polk's Administration.—So far, therefore, as that is concerned the Democracy have little to complain of him. But it is now said that he is striving to secure a re-election? It may be that such is the fact, but where is the evidence? We have yet to see his name mentioned in connection with that office, except by those who have done so to protest against his election. And even if it has been mentioned, has not he and his personal friends, if he has any, just as much right to urge his election as of any of the other gentlemen named? We think so, and it strikes us as extremely bad policy in the friends of other gentlemen to deem it necessary, in order to secure the elevation of their favorite, to first set up a man of straw and call it Gen. Cameron's aspirations, and then knock it down! We are not advocating Gen. Cameron's nomination or election by any means. On the contrary we should be sorry to see him elected at this juncture. Besides, we have our favorite, and would dislike to see that favorite set aside to make room for one who, however much we may admire as a private citizen, we so widely differ from upon certain vital public questions. We desire to see, however, every man claiming to be a Democrat treated fairly and honestly in this contest. We are not so strong or so all-powerful that we can proscribe with impunity. We are not so invulnerable that we can strike down when it is not necessary. On the contrary, sound policy tells us that we can each one advocate our favorite, and yet tread lightly upon the corns of our neighbor. To hold up the "mirror faithful to nature" and call upon others to admire, it is by no means necessary that we should exhibit the "hydra-head and bloody-bones" of "Cameronism" upon the opposite wall.

There are many gentlemen mentioned in connection with this office that we would much prefer seeing elected to Gen. Cameron. McCandless or McLanahan would either of them make a Senator whom, as Pennsylvanians, we should feel proud; but in Judge J. S. BLACK, of Somerset, we have a man, who, should the Legislature see fit to elect, the whole nation would soon learn to love and admire. Possessing one of the first intellects of the age, in the full vigor of manhood, a ready and polished writer, and a powerful speaker, but a short time would elapse before he would be looked up to by the whole Union and counted among her brightest jewels. Judge B. is a man whose fame depends not upon accident or popular excitement, but upon the solid acquirements of the Lawyer, the Judge, and the Statesman. It is acknowledged, we believe, on all hands that the West is entitled to the Senator. Judge Black is a Western man; though in our view it matters little where the man resides, so that he has the necessary qualities of head and heart to represent our Commonwealth as she ought to be represented.—We want a man of more than ordinary talent—one who can take his position beside those great lights of the Senate, Cass and Clay, Dickinson and Douglass. Pennsylvania is now represented by a Whig in the person of Mr Cooper of no mean caliber, and she certainly ought to be represented by a Democrat his equal, if not his superior, in all the attributes of the Statesman. That Judge B. is such a man, no one we think will deny. We shall, therefore, while we shall not denounce Cameron or speak disrespectful of any of his competitors, deem it our duty, as it certainly is a pleasure, to urge upon the Legislature his election to that high office.

Louis Napoleon.

Our readers will recollect that our intelligent Paris correspondent, "*Docteur*" has often prophesied that Louis Napoleon was shaping his course to, and would finally ask to be made Dictator of France.—By a recent arrival it appears that the plan for the accomplishment of this purpose has, at last been divulged. The Paris Moniteur, of September 24th, in a kind of a semi-official manifesto, says that the "President, for the sake of meeting the menacing attitude of the monarchial party during the last two months, will apply to the Assembly for a prolongation of power, which he only asks for the sake of establishing order, confidence and credit, and with no dynastic views; and if refused, he will not hesitate to make an appeal to the people." But it should be noted that the word people here should be electors, for more than half of the people were lately disfranchised through the efforts of this same unprincipled and selfish Napoleon.

☞ Sir William Don, a Scotch Baronet, arrived at New York recently, in the steamship Asia. Sir William is said to be a Commedian of singular ability and he comes to try his fortune upon the American stage. He is shortly to appear at the Broadway, where, of course every body in Gotham will flock to hear him—not because of his merits as an actor, but because he is a nobleman!

Andrew E. Elmore, a candidate for Congress in Wisconsin, was mail carrier between the village of Bloomingburgh and Poughkeepsie, a few years ago.—*Ex. Paper.*

Well, there is nothing strange in that—we were ourself a "mail carrier" "a few years ago," and now we are an Editor—a profession, at least, one step above a "candidate for congress," even if a successful one.

☞ P. M. Deshong, a mathematician of considerable celebrity, died on board the steamer "City of Toronto," between Kingston and Toronto, on the 19th inst. Mr. Deshong was a native of Lancaster county, Pa.

☞ Milton Jones was hung at Mt Carmel, Ill., on the 11th inst., for the murder of Jos. K. Miller. At least 5,000 persons witnessed the execution, of whom at least one third were females.

☞ Our two cotemporaries of the *Gazette* and *Chronicle*, have taken to writing musical criticisms. We should'nt wonder if they would soon announce a concert, accompanied with variations on the corn-stalk fiddle and tin-whistle.

MEN AND THINGS IN BOSTON.—No. 9.

Correspondence of the Erie Observer.

BOSTON, October 22, 1850.

Abbott Lawrence is one of the distinguished men of Boston; how great a man he is I will not pretend to say. That he has shrewdness, tact, and great business ability, must be true. He is the oracle of a certain class of business men in this city. When Abbott Lawrence speaks, "let no dog bark." He is worth—or rather he has property to the amount of $2,000,000; gained by importing

Erie County Medical Society.

Extract from the minutes of the proceedings of the last meeting of the Erie county medical Society.

The following resolutions were, after a full and free interchange of opinion, unanimously approved of by the Society:

"*Resolved*, That no member of this society shall be allowed to meet in consultation with any person acting in the capacity of a physician who is not a member of this society, or otherwise qualified to become a member on application under the existing constitution and by-laws of the society; and for every violation of the letter or spirit of this resolution the member so offending shall receive for the first offense the censure of the society; for the second offense suspension till satisfaction is given for the offense committed; and for third offense receive expulsion.

Resolved, That the above resolution be published in the papers of the borough for three successive weeks.

Resolved, That Drs. Flint, Beebe, Vosburg, Miller and Perkins be appointed a committee to address a communication to the public, giving our reasons for taking the stand we have done in regard to consultion, and that said communication be published." By order of the society.

F. W. MILLER, Pres't

L. Strong, Sec'y.

ADDRESS.

In pursurance of the above resolution, the committee of the Medical Society would address the public, and state that both in Europe and the United States various causes have combined to impose upon the public men pretending to medical acquirements who were totally incompetent to take charge of the life and health of their fellows. Duly educated and high minded physicians have seen the profession of Medicine fast degenerating from a science for the investigation of truth to a mere means of making a living, often a deceitful and dishonest one, and in pursuit of this object, the rights of the community and the honor of a noble science alike lost sight of. These evils were more conspicuous in the United States than in Europe. To correct them, medical men of both continents united in assemitions to deliberate upon the best means of giving the highest usefulness and the most honorable conduct to the profession.

In 1846 and '47, the medical profession in the United States met in convention for the purpose of organizing themselves into a permanent association. In 1848, the American Medical Association held its first session at Baltimore. It was composed of 493 deligates from 24 States of the Union, and of medical gentlemen of the army and navy. As pertinent to his paper, we make the following extract from the opening address of the President, Dr. Stevens of New-York.

"Among members of our brotherhood, who acknowledge one faith, and sacrifice at the same altar, there are feelings of good will and sympathy, which, when properly appealed to—certain chords, which, when properly touched, never fail to elicit an harmonious response.

Our profession, gentlemen, is the link that unites science and philanthropy. It is among the strongest ligaments that bind together the elements of society. It teaches the rich their dependance—and the poor to an innate sense of the dignity of their nature. Its aim is to add to the comfort and length of human life."

Sessions of the American Medical Association formed of delegates from county and State societies have already been held in Baltimore, in Boston and in Cincinnati, and much interesting and valuable information has thus been communicated to the profession.

We have been obliged to give but a brief and imperfect notice of the formation and the results of this great Medical Congress. The States and counties by local societies are now aiding in the work. Pennsylvania has a large and valuable society investigating all medical subjects most interesting to the community. We make the following extracts from the address of the opening of the session at Reading in April 1849.

"The importance of a through organization of the medical profession was never more manifest; nor more universally recognized than at present. Efforts for such organization, for the most part successful, are making in almost every State in the Union, through the means of the Am. Med. Association. Nothing but this will preserve the character of the profession—improve its education and elevate its ethical standard. Nothing but this will serve to draw the line of demarcation between the physician and the quack, and save us from being confounded, in the popular estimation, with the ignorant pretenders whom the law prevents from assuming the titles of the profession as a cloak for the vilest charlatanism. Our society has wisely resolved not to appeal to the legislature for its protection or encouragement. The remedy is in ourselves. We have but to unite the profession in one body, to labor for its advancement in learning and skill, to cheer and encourage by friendly association every honorable physician and to exclude utterly from professional intercourse all empirical and irregular practitioners. When we thus respect ourselves and our common art, an enlightened public opinion will soon be enabled to perceive the fact, and to respect us for it."

The report then continues: "One principle want of medical men, in the country, is a more free and extended professional intercourse. The formation of a medical society will lead to more frequent intercourse and most friendly relations among medical men. They will come to understand each other better, and will be freed from that spirit of jealousy and ungenerous rivalry which unfortunately too often embitters their feelings and causes the scandal of the entire profession. Such societies also improve the state of medical knowledge, by affording an opportunity for a frequent interchange of opinion and comparison of observations. They give the means of attaining reliable results in regard to the character and course of epidemic and endemic diseases, and offer an opportunity of improving public Hygiene which no isolated practioncer can possibly have. The profession derives from them strength for its individual members, such as the public will not be slow to perceive.

We sincerely hope that the present year will not be allowed to pass over, without the effort in question being made. Let no man content himself in idleness with the reflection that it is not his buisness. It is the buisness of every member of the profession, and in each county where the effort is not made, every physician is alike responsible."

The profession being thus organized and for such noble ends, it is fair to infer that any one rightly entitled to the name of physician will enter the organization, and if he does not, that he is indifferent, or opposed to professional advancement and the public good, or else that he is unwilling to come under the laws which bind him to professional honor and courtesy. The Society in refusing its association to any but members, exercises only the right which any individual possesses of forming his associates according to his estimate of their character, and in so doing it interferes with the privelege of none, as all have the full right of ouplaying whom they please. All that we claim is, the privelege of not degrading ourselves by such unworthy association. No medical man, loving honor and rectitude, can hold fellowship with those who reject the laws acknowledged and subscribed to by the body of the profession in every part of the world.

The society subscribes most heartily to this article in the general code of ethics. "No consultations shall be held with unqualified persons or quacks, or with such members of the profession as have by improper conduct outraged its dignity and respect." The members of the Medical Society of Erie county, therefore respectfully notify the public that as men loving truth and hating imposture and fraud, they cannot, and will not hold professional intercourse with any but those qualified by medical education and gentlemanly bearing to act as physicians.

WM. FLINT, M. D.
A. BEEBE, M. D.
J. VOSBURG, M. D.
F. W. MILLER, M. D.
C. F. PERKINS, M. D.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Silliman, Mr. S. R. Kellogg, and Miss Rachel McCarter, all of this city.

In Girard, Oct., 17, by Rev. W. Branch, Mr. O. J. Davis, of Albion, and Miss E. J. Gallowhur of Girard.

In Greenfield, Oct. 21st, by James Willson, Esq., Horace Cooley, and Miss Loisa Bancock, both of Minn Chautauque County, N. Y.

DIED.

In Millcreek, on the 27th ult. Mrs. Mary M., consort of Miller D. Mulford, in her 49th year.

Particular Notice.

I WOULD very respectfully give notice to those that know themselves indebted to me, either by book account, note, or otherwise, that I shall remain at my old stand during this month for the purpose of closing up my matters. After which time those that have not made arrangements, will get sued, without respect to person. I mean just what I say. Respectfully,

Erie, Nov. 24 1850. C. B. WRIGHT.

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnersuip heretofore existing between the subscribers under the names and firm of McSparren & Dumars, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

C. McSPARREN,
Erie, October 22, 1850. 3t25 J. R. DUMARS.

ERIE CITY MILLS.

HAS water for Custom Grinding and Flouring,on short notice. The proprietors return thanks to the public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended, and solicit a continuance of the same. Flour constantly on hand by the barrel and retail, at the lowest rates.

H. S. FAY, Agent & Miller.
Erie, Nov. 2, 1850. n23

Bran, Shorts, Corn Meal, Buckwheat Flour for sale at the lowest rates. ☞ WANTED—20,000 bush. of wheat, and 15,000 bush. of Corn.

STRAY COW.

CAME to the farm of the subscriber in Harborcreek township, about the 20th inst., a deep red cow, about five years old, a little white on the belly—no artificial marks; gives milk. The owner is requested to come prove property pay charges, and take it away.

WM. COOPER.
Oct. 28, 1850. 3t25

CAUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that there is a note in circulation, purporting to have been given by me, of which the following is copy, which I pronounce a forgery, and caution all persons from buying:

$112 28 IRA SUTTON.

For value received I promise to pay to E. Sutton or bearer one hundred and forty-two dollars, twenty-eight cents, and use by or before the first of June 1853, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, without stay of Execution. Signed, IRA SUTTON.

Greene, Nov. 2, 1850. 3t23

MEETING of ERIE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.—An adjourned meeting will be held at the office of Drs. Beebe & Stewart, on Tuesday evening next, (Nov. 5th) at 6 o'clock.

T. W. MILLER, Pres't.
L. Strong, Rec. Sec'y.
Erie, Nov. 2d, 1850. n23

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE

IN pursuance of the Act of Assembly of 9th April, 1849, the Canal Commissioners offer for sale, by public outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Franklin, Venango county, on Wednesday the 20th day of November, 1850, the following public property:

1. The State Dam, erected across French Creek, at the borough of Franklin, in the county of Venango, together with the outlet lock, the water power, and the rights and privileges pertaining thereto; and the lot of land attached to said Dam and Lock, with a lockhouse thereon.

2. One lot of ground at the head of the pool of the said dam, with a lockhouse thereon erected.

3. The Stone, Timber and Iron in the Lock at the head of the pool of the said Dam.

The 3d section of said Act directs, that it shall be a condition of the sale of the Dam at Lock and Franklin, that the purchaser or purchasers thereof, and their heirs and assigns forever, shall be required to keep the said Dam and Lock in a state of good repair. The terms of the sale will be made known, at the time and place of sale, by Hon. Arnold Plumer, who has been appointed to superintend said sale; and deeds will be made to purchasers on the approval of sales by the Board, and compliance with the terms.

ISRAEL PAINTER,
JOHN A. GAMBLE,
Oct. 29, 1850.—2tn25 Canal Commissioner.

CARTER & BROTHER

ARE now receiving a large lot of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumes, Fancy Articles, Pure Liquors and Wines, Window Glass of all sizes, Paints, Oils, Dyestuffs, &c., which they offer to the public at greatly reduced prices.

Erie, Nov. 2d, 1850. n23

ONE Thousand Gallons Western Linseed Oil—To arrive in a few days. Dealers and consumers supplied by the barrel at a small advance for cash. CARTER & BROTHER.

350 GALLONS No. 1 Lard oil—Just received by Erie, Nov. 2, 1850. CARTER & BRO.

5000 LBS. PURE WHITE LEAD—just received by CARTER & BRO.

100 GALLONS CAMPHENE—warranted to give a good light.—Nov. 2 CARTER & BRO.

360 LBS. in cases, of Vermillion, chrome green and chrome yellow, just received by CARTER & BRO.

1 TIERCE STEWART'S Sugar House Syrup—For Buckwheat cakes, a much finer flavored article than the so called Sugar House Molasses. Only 75 cents a gallon. Try it.

November 2d, 1850. CARTER & BROTHER.

FOR THE LADIES—Carter & Brother have just received a splendid lot of LUBIN & PIVER'S genuine Extracts—Jean Marie, Farina, Cologne Genevieve—a lot of elegant Toilet Perfume, bottles and bags—Buffets, horn and rosewood, Hair Brushes, Dressing Combs, Shell Side Combs, Ivory Thimble Cases, Emery Bags, Fancy Boxes, &c. CARTER & BOTHER.

Erie, November, 2d, 1850. n23

JOHN H. BURTON,

DRUGGIST, NO. 5 REED HOUSE,

BEGS leave to inform the public that he is in receipt of his Fall and Winter supply of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes, Teas, &c., &c. all of which he offers for sale at prices which he is confident will suit purchasers.

It is his intention to sell medicines which are pure, fresh and genuine. The profession may depend upon such being delivered whether to themselves or to their order. All wishing articles in this line are invited to give him a call.

Erie, Nov. 2, 1850. n23

EXTRA MEDICINES.—J. H. Burton, No. 5, Reed House, having obtained a supply of Messrs. Schieffelin & Co.'s "Powdered Extra Medicines," is prepared to put up Physician's prescriptions, Family Compounds, &c., with accuracy and of such materials as will not in their operation disappoint the physician or patient. Medicine may be obtained at any hour of the day or night. 24

PEKIN TEAS—A new supply of these superior Teas, fresh warranted to suit, just receive by J. H. BURTON.

EXCELSIOR MATCHES—Warranted good in any weather, the very best in use, for sale by the gross or less, cheap by J. H. BURTON.

SEGARS.—15,000 of the finest flavor imported Principe segars, the best I ever had, for sale by the box or at retail.

November 2 1850. J. H. BURTON.

FINE LETTER PAPER—Ruled and unruled, French, English hand laid and best American, gilt edged; also note paper envelopes and other fine stationery, for sale by J. H. BURTON.

LARD AND Sperm Oil, by the barrel or gallon, constantly on hand by J. H. BURTON.

LINSEED OIL.—Made in Erie county, and known to be good constantly on hand by the barrel or gallon, boiled or raw by Nov. 2. J. H. BURTON.

BROOKLYN White Lead.—This celebrated white lead, also Buffalo and Pittsburgh manufactured in oil, pure extra, and No. 1 for sale by J. H. BURTON.

DRIED APPLES!

THE highest market price will be paid for Dried Apples—corner store of LAIRD & RUST.

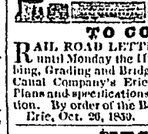
CHESTNUTS!

500 BUSH. wanted at the corner store Erie, Nov. 2. LAIRD & RUST.

On Hand Again.

I HAVE now on hand any quantity of first quality WHEAT FLOUR, which I will deliver in any part of the City, free of charge. Buckwheat Flour, Corn Meal, Bran and Chop Feed, always on hand, cheap for the cash. JOHN ELLIOT.

Oct. 26, 1850. n24 Millcreek Mills.



TO CONTRACTORS.

RAIL ROAD LETTING.—Sealed Proposals will be received until Monday the 11th day of November next, for the Grubbing, Grading and Bridging, and superstructure of the Franklin Canal Company's Erie and Otto Rail Road, about 25 miles. Plans and specifications of the work will be exhibited for inspection. By order of the Board.

Erie, Oct. 26, 1850. Wm. S. LANE, Sec. n24

MRS. H. S. WARD,

WOULD say to her patrons and friends that she is now ready to wait on them with a great variety of

Fall and Winter Millinery,

consisting of Velvets, Satins, watered Silks, uncut Velvet, Ribbons, French Flowers in a great variety, and pieces to suit customers and in fact every thing in the Millinery line too numerous to mention. Bonnetts and Caps always on hand.

Country Milliners can and will be furnished with Goods and Fashions on as reasonable terms as they can be purchased in Buffalo, or any other place west of it.

Erie, Oct. 26, 1850. n24

Be it known Unto all Men AND THE REST OF MANKIND,

THAT I am now receiving and shall continue to receive up to the close of navigation New Goods for the Fall and Winter trade, which were selected with great care and bought for cash at low rates, which will enable me to offer inducements to those wishing to purchase goods with cash or ready pay, as I can and will sell cheaper than any other establishment in this city.

It is impossible to give a catalogue of my extensive stock as it embraces every variety of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods (Groceries, Crokery, Hardware, Nails, &c. In conclusion, I would say to those wishing to purchase call and examine my stock, as we feel assured that you will not go away dissatisfied with quality or prices. SMITH JACKSON.

Erie, Oct. 26, 1850. n24

LADIES French, Kid, and Morocco Slips and Ties for sale by S. JACKSON.

BOY'S and Youth's Boots and Shoes for sale cheap, by JACKSON.

INDIA Rubber over Shoes for Ladies, Misses, and Gentlemen—a nice article for sale by JACKSON.

LADIES Dress Goods—a large stock of Cashmeres and Delanes, &c. for sale cheap by JACKSON.

THIBET Cloth, Bombazines, and a large variety of plain and figured Alpacas for sale and they are cheap by JACKSON.

A FEW Muffs for Ladies and Misses, for sale by S. JACKSON.

CLOTHS—Black, Blue, Brown, Cadet, Mixed, &c. from $1,50 to $3 per yard, for sale by S. JACKSON.

NAILS—a large supply of Eastern nails, for sale by S. JACKSON.

HARNWARE—Door Handles, Locks, Butts & Screws Brads Table Knives and Forks, Pen Knives, Jack knives, &c. by JACKSON.

LIQTORS—A general stock of Brandys, Gins, Wines &c. of the best quality, by JACKSON.

GROCERIES—Teas Coffee, Sugar, Tobacco, Molasses, sperm and Tallow Candles, Saleratus, starch, &c, by S. JACKSON.

DYE STUFFS—Madder Indigo, Logwood, Fustic, Annetto, Nicwood, &c, by JACKSON.

CROCKERY & Glassware—a general stock of both for sale by S. JACKSON.

Stray Cow.

CAME to the farm of the subscriber in Harborcreek township, about the first of September, a three year old mully cow, a crop off the left ear, and a half-crop off the right. Some white on its back, a white spot in its face in the shape of a heart. The owner is requested to come prove property, pay charges, and take it away. JOS. GREENWOOD.

Oct. 28, 1850. 3t24

Stray Steer,

CAME to the farm of the subscriber, in North East about the first of September, a three year old steer, dark red color, no artificial marks. The owner is requested to come prove property, pay charges, and take it away. HORACE SHATTUCK.

North East, Oct, 23, 1850. 3t24

WANTS.—Cash paid for Oats by October 28, 1850. S. B. Powers.

SHEEP PELTS.—Cash paid for Sheep Pelts by October 27, 1850. S. B. Powers.

DAIRY BUTTER.—Cash paid for Dairy Butter by October 27, 1850. S. B. Powers.

CABLE, Binding, Cow, Trace and Halter Chains, October 28. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

Desirable—In Lots for Sale in Erie Pa.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, 13 in Lots of the town of Erie, No.'s 2371, 2372, 2340, 2341, 2343, 2336, 2339, 2340, 2443, 2169, and 2772, known as The Buchler Lots.

These lots compose several desirable locations for business, for manufactory, and for residences; and have been long out of the market but are now offered for sale at low prices, and on reasonable terms; and they will be subdivided to such purchasers.

WILSON KING,
Erie, Oct 25th, 1850. Land Agent.
Gazette copy. mn24

Depot of Carpenters' & Joiners' Tools.

THE subscribers have just received the largest and best assortment of Carpenters' and Joiners' Tools ever offered in this market, consisting of Bench, Moulding and Match Planes, Panel Ploughs, Hand, Pannel, back, Compass and tenant saws; Firman, Framing and ducks bill Chissels, Broad and Hand Axes, Adzes, Hammers and Hatchets, Gauges, Bevels, Levels, Compasses, Braces and Bits, Augur Bits, Augurs, Try Squares, Steel and Iron Squares, Draw Shaves, Plane Irons, &c., &c.

GEO. SELDEN & SON.

Erie, Oct. 26, 1850

HAY KNIVES, Shovels Spades, Manure Forks, for sale by GEO. SELDEN & SON.

To Jurors and Witnesses.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Trial List of the Common Pleas for the 3d Monday of October, is continued until the 4th Monday of November next. Jurors, Witnesses and Parties interested are hereby notified not to attend on the 3d Monday of October, and that their attendance will be required on the 4th Monday of November next.

PETER E. BURTON, Sheriff.
Erie, Oct. 19, 1850. 29

WM. S. LANE.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Revolutionary, army and Navy Pensions, Bounty Lands and claims for extra-pay, and all other busines entrusted to me shall receive prompt and faithful attention.

Office in Wright's Block on State street, over J. H. Fullerton's store. Erie, Oct. 19,

Notice to our Subscribers.

PAY UP, AND SAVE HALF A DOLLAR!

We dislike to dun, but necessity knows nothing of dislikes, therefore our subscribers will take notice that we want money and MUST HAVE IT!

All payments made within *four weeks*, for the *present volume*, will be considered in advance.—Those who neglect this notice will be charged $2!

As soon as the present half-volume is out, which will be in 3 weeks, we shall commence making out the accounts of all indebted for *two years*, and unless payment is made before the 1st of December, we shall be compelled to place them in the hands of a proper officer for collection.

Pay up, and save fifty cents, as well as costs, is our advise to all in arrears for the Observer.

Erie, Oct. 19. 1850.

A Few Loads of Wood.

Those who have agreed, or intend to pay their subscription in Wood, are requested to deliver it within four week, otherwise we shall not take it.—A word to the wise is sufficient.

PRINTER'S INK!

An invoice of Printer's Ink, (Mather's manufacture) consisting of News, Book, Job, and Colored Inks, (Red, Blue and Green,) just received and for sale at Buffalo prices, at the office of the ERIE OBSERVER.

Erie, Sept. 28, 1850.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!

PEPSIN, an artificial Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice! a great Dyspepsia cure, prepared from Rennet, or the fourth stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig the great Physiological Chemist by J. S. Houghton, M. D., No. 11 North Eighth Street. Philadelphia, Pa. This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation and Debility, curing after nature's own method, by nature's own agent the Gastric Juice. See advertisement in another column.

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF THE ABOVE ARTICLE JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE BY CARTER AND BROTHER, NO. 5, REED HOUSE. Also, by DR. P. HALL, No. 1, HUGHES' BLOCK.

Clothing! Cloths and Cassimeres!

OLD THINGS HAVE BECOME NEW!!

THE subscriber begs leave to call the attention of his old customers and friends to his new and and select stock of

CLOTHES, CLOTHING & CASSIMERES!

recently purchased in New York, and now offered as cheap, at least, as at any other establishment in town.

He does not deem it necessary to tell those who have for so long a series of years patronized him that he continues to manufacture as

FASHIONABLE AND NEAT FITTING

Garments as can be found in this market; but to new customers he has no hesitation in saying that if they will

CALL AND SEE FOR THEMSELVES.

They will not go away dissatisfied with either

Goods, Workmanship or Prices.

Custom work always done at reasonable prices, and warranted. Also cutting warranted, if properly made up. Call and see if "old things have not become new" at the *old* stand of the subscriber. JAMES LYTLE.

Erie, October 26, 1850. n24

SHEEP PELTS WANTED.—10,000 Sheep Pelts wanted, for which the highest price will be paid at the corner store of October 26. LAIRD & RUST.

HEMLOCK BOARDS.—A few thousand feet wanted for immediate use. LAIRD & RUST.

October 26, 1850. n24

BAY STATE & Brocha, and other Plaid Shawls for sale by October 26. S. JACKSON.

NEW YORK STORE.

NO. 6, BONNELL'S BLOCK.

ANY amount of GOODS, WARES and Merchandise for sale—as usual cheaper than any other store in Erie county—not the largest stock in the world, but have got some Goods. Buyers are respectfully invited to call.

Terms CASH and any kind of produce or commodity whatsoever, except too much trust. S. B. POWERS.

October 26, 1850. n24

THEY ARE COMING!!

LADIES and Gents, the vanguard of that celebrated Stock of *Juice* and cheap Goods which is being selected with so much care by J. D. CLARK, (who is now in New York purchasing) is here. By calling you will be enabled to form some idea of the splendor and brilliancy of style, fineness of quality, and cheapness of price which will characterize the whole. Some elegant Shawls, French Merinoes, Mous De Laines and their accompaniments have been already received, hence forth additions are expected daily at

Erie, October 26, 1850. No. 1, Reed House.

Dissolution.

THE co-partership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the practice of the Law, under the firm name of Galbraiths & Lane, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent

JOHN GALBRAITH,
WM. S. LANE.
WM. A. GALBRAITH.

Erie, Oct. 15, 1850. 3t23

Law Notice.

THE subscribers will continue the practice of the Law, under the firm name of J. & W. A. Galbraith, at the office heretofore occupied by us on Sixth street, west of the Public Square, Erie.

By an arrangement with Messrs. Dickens & Coombs, of Washington City, we are prepared to give prompt and particular attention to all claims under the Bounty Land Act passed at the late session of Congress.

JOHN GALBRAITH.
Oct. 19. WM. A. GALBRAITH.

Fall and Winter Millinery!

MRS. CURTIS would respectfully inform the Ladies of Erie and vicinity, that she has just returned from New York with a large and beautiful assortment of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

consisting of Bonnets of every style, Dress Caps, Tabs, Flowers, Plumes, Ribbons, a great variety of Velvets, Silks, Satins, &c.—Dress and Cloak Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves and Mitts, best quality; French work Collars, Lace Capes, Muslin, Edgings, Insertings, Thread, Edgings, Lace Veils, Black Lace Edging, unterlinen for Mantillas, ready made Cloaks, Embroidery Patterns, Zephier and Berlin Worsted, Purse Trimmings, Steel Beads, Purse Twist, &c., &c. Hair Combs, a good assortment, and many other articles, all of which will be sold as low, wholesale and retail, as can be bought in the city.

☞ Milliners furnished with all articles in their line at reduced prices. Straw Bonnets Cleaned and pressed.

Erie, October 19, 1850. n23

STRAY HORSE!

BROKE into the enclosure of the Subscriber, in Greene township, on the 5th inst., a Black Horse, about 4 years old in both hind legs, and shod all round. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take it away. JOHN C. GRAHAM.

October 19, 1850. 3t23

Now Firm! New Goods!! New Prices!!!

A change of gauge resolved upon by

"THE HIGH CONTRACTING PARTIES."

THE great excitement of the day is no longer about a continuous line of railroad through the county, but the all absorbing subject of interest to this community is the commotion at the corner store opposite Brown's Hotel, where people say there is a greater rush, more goods are sold of better quality and at lower prices than at any other establishment in the city.

LAIRD & RUST, who succeed C. B. Wright in business at the old stand on the corner of State street and the Public Square, opposite the Court House, are now receiving a large, splendid and well selected stock of DRY GOODS, Hardware, Groceries, Liquors, Flour, Fish and Salt, which they offer to the public at unprecedented *low prices*. Having resolved to do business upon the *ready pay* system, which is the only *true* system, better for the buyer and better for the seller, they are prepared to sell goods as *cheap* as the *cheapest* and no mistake. One of the firm has just arrived from the city, having purchased a very large stock which they undertake to say will compare favorably in quality, prices and judiciousness of selection with any in the city. They will vouch for the truth of this statement and will prove it to the satisfaction of a candid public, if they will only take the trouble to call and examine for themselves. Their stock embraces Dry Goods of every description, such as Shawls, a new and splendid assortment, Bay State and Long Shawls, latest styles, Gro de Rine Silks, Satin de Chien, Poplins, new styles, De Lanes, plain and figured, French Twilled Broad Cloths, Cassimers, plain and fancy. Also Groceries of every kind, Hardware, Liquors, Flour, Fish, Salt &c.—Remember the old stand near the Court House, and don't forget to give us a call and we will warrant you will not go away without purchasing to your entire satisfaction. WILSON LAIRD.

Erie, Oct. 19, 1850. LUCIAN RUST.

Cigars! 100,000 Cigors!!

LA Union, Fixed Stem, La Norma, Jicotineal and Principe Cigars; direct from the importer and warranted genuine, for sale by the box, [Oct. 12, 1850.] LAIRD & RUST.

SWISS Collars, standing Collars, Lace Cuffs, Embroidered Under Sleeves, French Worked Lace Collars at

Oct. 12. C. M. Tibbals.

New Fall and Winter Fashnios.

No. 6, Reed's Block, State Street, Opposite Lester, Sennett and Chester's.

MISS S. THORNE respectfully announces to the Ladies of Erie and its vicinity that she has just received from New York, a large and splendid assortment of

FALL & WINTER MILLINERY,

of the latest Fashions, consisting of Velvets, Plumes, Satins, Ribbons &c., &c., which she will sell very cheap for cash. Also Dress, Visite and Cloak Patterns.

Fashionable DRESS-MAKING done on the most reasonable terms.

Oct. 5, 1850. n21

Keystone Paper Mills,

ERIE, PA.

PERKINS & SELDEN.

MR. ELIHU MARVIN having disposed of his interest in the above establishment, and in the business of Marvin & Perkins, to Samuel Selden, the business will hereafter be conducted by the subscribers, under the name of Perkins & Selden, who will settle all accounts of the late firm. Oct 19.

RUFUS L. PERKINS. SAMUEL SELDEN.

BOUNTY LANDS,

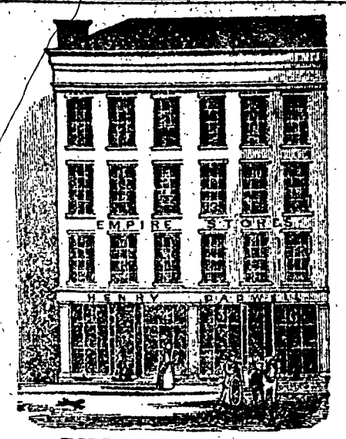
BY the late act of Congress, Soldiers of the war of 1812, or any of the Indian Wars since 1790, and each of the Commissioned Officers who was engaged in the late war with Mexico, are entitled to land as follows: Those who engaged to serve twelve months or during the war and actually served nine months, shall receive 160 acres; those who engaged to serve six months and actually served four months shall receive 80 acres, and those who engaged to serve for any, or an indefinite period and actually served one month, shall receive 40 acres, and in case of the death of such officers or soldier, the land shall be granted to his widow or minor children. The undersigned continues to give his attention to the procuring of *Revolutionary, Army* and *Navy Pensions, Bounty-Land, Extra-pay*, and the collection of all claims against the United States and individuals. His facilities for communicating with the several Departments of the government at Washington are such that he will be enabled to bring all business connected with them, which may be entrusted to his care, to an efficient and speedy determination. Address the undersigned, *Postage Paid*, at Erie, Pa. All communications shall receive immediate attention.

Erie, Oct. 12, 1850. BENJ. GRANT, Att'y at Law.

Cash for Feathers.

LIVE Geese Feathers wanted, for which we will pay one-half cash. Oct 19. LAIRD & RUST.

OIL CLOTHS AND CARPETS, from 18¾ cts to $1 per yard at Oct 19 LAIRD & RUST.



EMPIRE STORES.

Three doors North of Brown's Hotel.

Have Come With 200 Packages of Goods!

THE largest, cheapest and best selected stock of Dress Silks, ribbons, silk Poplins, Merinoes, Paramatta Cloths, Shawls, Delanes, Ginghams, Alapacas; in short the largest stock of every kind of

DRY GOODS

ever offered in Erie, and at lower prices. A good assortment of Ladies, Misses and childrens' fine Boots, Shoes and Slips: Also, Rubber Boots and Shoes, a great variety of Paper Hangings, Window Paper and Shades. Also a good assortment of Mulls and victorines, satin and boys' Caps, &c.

HARDWARE ROOM.—My large purchase this fall which we are beginning to receive, will make our stock one of the largest of all kinds of shelf and coarse hardware, ever offered for sale in the west. Saddlery hardware, Coach and Buggy Trimmings, Spring Axels, Boxes, Smith Bellows, Anvils vices, saws of every description, Joiners' Tools, Coopers' Tools, and Mechanical Tools of every description, lower than ever.

A good assortment of Rubber Belting for Mill Gearing, Packing for Engines, &c.

IRON ROOM.—We are now receiving One Hundred Tons of Iron, Steel, Nails, Spikes, Log, Cable and trace chains, lead pipe, Pig lead, sheet zinc, &c., under Buffalo prices.

CARPET ROOM.—I would call the attention of Carpet buyers to the inspection of a large stock of carpets, oil cloths, drugget cloths, &c., next door above the Dry Goods room, where carpets are sold daily at very low prices.

CROCKERY, Glassware, stoneware, looking glasses on the second floor—a large assortment, very low.

CROCKERY ROOM.—I have a full stock of groceries, the lowest in the market; white fish, salt, flour, and Plaster always on hand.

P. S.—After the citizens of this and adjoining counties have examined goods in eastern cities, they will become convinced, as hundreds have before, that they can find a better assortment and cheaper goods, AT THE EMPIRE STORES, at Erie, than in any other city, great or small.

Cash will be paid for 200 Firkins of good dairy butter.

Erie, Oct. 12th 1t39. H. CADWELL.

LIVER COMPLAINT,

JAUNDICE, DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,

And all Diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, inward Piles, fullness, or blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, fulness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried and difficult breathing, fluttering at the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, limbs, sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil, and great depression of spirits, can be effectually cured by

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS, PREPARED BY

DR. C. M. JACKSON,

AT THE GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,

No. 120, Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, without, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

Chas. Robinson, Esq., Easton, Md., in a letter to Dr. Jackson, Jan. 9, 1850, said—

"My wife and myself have received more benefit from your medicine than any other we have ever taken for the *Dyspepsia and Liver disease.*"

"The Tenth Legion," published at Woodstock, Va., January 10, 1850, said—

"A GREAT MEDICINE."

"We have uniformly refrained from recommending to the public any of the various Patent Medicines of the day, unless thoroughly convinced of their value. Among those we consider worthy of notice is the *German Bitters*, invented by *Dr. Hoofland*, and prepared by Dr. Jackson, in Philadelphia. One instance in particular, in which the superior virtues of this medicine have been tested, has fallen under our observation. During the last summer, a son of Mr. Abraham Crabill, of this county, was very seriously afflicted with Liver Complaint, and after trying in vain various remedies, he procured a bottle of these Bitters, and after using it, was so much relieved of his distressing malady, that he procured another bottle, and is restored entirely to health."

READ FURTHER A FEW FACTS.

The "Philadelphia Democrat," the leading German Journal of Philadelphia. The editor says, November 21th

"We again call attention to the removal of the German Medicine Store, the principle depot for the sale of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, from 358 Race to 120 Arch street, one door below Sixth. Owing to the increased demand for this medicine, and for the accommodation of his numerous patients, Dr. Jackson has been compelled to occupy a large store, We wish him success in his new quarters: he is deserving of it. The Bitters Mixture is without doubt the greatest medicine extant for diseases of the Liver and Bowels. A stubborn case of Chronic Diarrhea has come under our notice, wherein the patient had exhausted the skill of Medicos of the different schools of medicine with no apparent benefit. He was induced to use these bitters, and a few bottles of them have entirely cured him. Many such cases we could refer to. We hope our readers will recollect this great restorative, should they be so unfortunate as to require its use. "Dr. Jackson possesses the original unpublished receipt of Dr. Hoofland, and he prepares this medicine with great care. Those purchasing should call at his store, or see that his name is written upon the wrapper outside, and blown in the bottle, as imitations of all good articles are common."

Judge M. M. Noah a gentleman with great scientific and literary attainments, said in his "New York Weekly Messenger," January 6, 1850.

"Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters.—Here is a preparation which the leading presses in the Union appear to be unanimous in recommending, and no wonder, it is obvious. It is made after a prescription furnished by one of the most celebrated physicians of modern times, the late Dr. Christopher Wilhelm Hoofland, Professor to the University of Jena, Private Physician to the King of Prussia, and one of the greatest medical writers Germany has ever produced. He was emphatically the enemy of *humbug*, and therefore a medicine of which he was the inventor and endorser may be confidently relied on. He specially recommended it in Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Debility, Vertigo, Acidity of the Stomach, Constipation and all complaints arising from a disordered condition of the stomach, the liver and the intestines. Nine Phia lelphia papers express their conviction of its excellence, and several of its editors speak to its effects from their own individual experience. Under these circumstances, we feel warranted, not only in calling the attention of our readers to the present proprietor, (Dr. C. M. Jackson's) preparation, but in recommending the article to all afflicted."

MORE EVIDENCE.

The "Philadelphia Saturday Gazette," the best family newspaper published in the United States, the editor says of

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

"It is seldom that we recommend what are termed Patent Medicines to the confidence and patronage or our readers; and, there fore, when we recommend Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, we wish to be distinctly understood that we are not speaking of the nostrums of the day, that are noised about for a brief period and then forgotten after they have done their guilty race of mischief, but of a medicine long established, universally prized, and which has met the hearty approval of the Faculty itself."

Evidence upon evidence has been received (like the foregoing) from all sections of the Union, the last three years, *and the strongest testimony in its favor, is*, that there is more of it used in the practice of the regular Physicians of Philadelphia than all other nostrums combined, a fact that can easily be established, and fully proving that a scientific preparation will meet with their quiet approval when presented even in this form.

That this medicine will cure Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, no one can doubt, after using it as directed. It acts specifically upon the stomach and livar—it is preferable to calomel in *all bilious diseases*—the effect is immediate. They can be administered to FEMALE or INFANT with safety and reliable benefit, at any time.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

This medicine has attained that high character which is necessary for all medicines to attain to induce counterfeiters to put forth a spurious article at the risk of the livers of those who are innocently deceived,

LOOK WELL TO THE MARKS OF THE GENUINE.

They have the written signature of C. M. JACKSON upon the wrapper, and the name blown in the bottle, *without which they are spurious.* For sale, wholesale and retail, at the

GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,

No. 120 Race street, one door below Sixth, (late of 358 Race st.,) Philadelphia, and by respectable dealers generally throughout the country. Sold also by Carter & Brother, Erie,

IN QUART BOTTLES,

FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD OR HABIT OF THE SYSTEM, VIZ:

Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore eye, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica, or Lumbago; and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Acidities or Dropsy, Exposure or Imprudence in Life; also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders, &c.

THIS Medicine has acquired a very extended and established reputation wherever it has been used, based entirely on its own merits, which its superior efficacy has alone sustained. The unfortunate victim of hereditary disease, with swollen glands, contracted sinews, and bones half carious has been restored to health and vigor. The scrofulous patient, covered with ulcers, loathsome to himself and his attendants, has been made whole. Hundreds of persons, who had groaned hopelessly for years under cutaneous and glandular disorders, chronic rheumatism, and many other complaints springing from a derangement from the secretive organs and the circulation, have been raised as it were from the rank of disease, and now, with regenerated constitutions, gladly testify to the efficacy of this inestimable preparation. The testimony of those who have been cured by its use, with their residences, has been published from time to time; and were it desirable, a mass of the most overwhelming testimony could be brought forward, proving most conclusively its inestimable qualities. The afflicted, and those who have already used this medicine are invited to make a trial of its virtues, and appropriate to themselves the benefits which it alone can bestow.

"TRUTH IS STRONGER THAN FICTION."

The attention of the reader is called to the following astonishing cure, effected by Sands' Sarsaparilla:

This is to certify that I have a colored woman who has been afflicted for the last five years with Scrofula, and all the remedies I used had no effect in arresting the progress of the complaint, on the contrary, she constantly grew worse, and after expending between $50 and $60 with physicians, besides using other remedies with no success, till disease had eaten away the cartilage of her nose, made its appearance on various parts of her body, and had finally commenced ulcerations in the roof of her mouth.

In this dreadful situation, with the prospect of death staring her in the face, I started her east to Dr. Bigelow, agent for Sands' Sarsaparilla, in New-York, N. C., with directions to have her use that article; and to my surprise and that of my neighbors, to whom her case was known, after using four and a half bottles she was restored to perfect health, and that in the space of three weeks, and was able to work in two weeks from the time she commenced taking it.

In witness of the truth of this statement, I have hereunto affixed my name, this 19th day of September, 1837.

JOSEPH McCOTTER, J. P.

Mouth of Neuse River, Craven Co., N. C.

OTHER CURES OF EQUAL STANDING.

This cure was effected in July, 1838, three have been no symptoms of a return, and her health still continues good, July 1839.

New York, July 24, 1841.

Messrs. Sands:—Gentlemen—I consider it but an act of justice to you to state the following facts in reference to the great benefit I have received in the cure of an obstinate Cancerous Ulcer on my breast.

I was attended for eighteen months by a regular and skilful physician, assisted by the advice and council of one of the most able and experienced surgeons, without the least benefit whatever. All the various methods of treating cancer was resorted to, but five weeks in succession my breast was burned with the caustic three time a day, and for as it was daily syringing with a weak solution of nitric acid, and the cavity or ulcer once so large that I held over an ounce of the solution. The doctor probed the ulcer as I examined the bone, and said the disease was advancing rapidly to the bones, and if it did not speedily relief by medicine or by an operation, the result would be fatal. I was advised to have the breast laid open and the bones examined, but finding no relief from what it had been done, and feeling I was rapidly getting worse, I almost despaired of recovery, and considered my case nearly hopeless.

Reading various testimonials and certificates of cure by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla, in cases similar to my own, I concluded to try a few bottles, several of which were used, but, from the long seated character of my disease, produced no very decided change, considering this as the only probable cure for my case, I persevered until the disease was entirely cured. It is now over eighteen months since the cure was completed; there is not the slightest appearance of a return. *I therefore pronounce myself well*, and the cure *entirely effected by* Sands' Sarsaparilla, *as I took no other medicine of any kind during the time I was using it, nor have I taken any since.*

Please excuse this long deferred acknowledgment, which I think it my duty to make. Your valuable Sarsaparilla cured me, with the blessing of Divine Providence, when nothing else could, and I feel myself under lasting obligations to you. I can say many things I cannot write, and I do most respectfully invite ladies afflicted as I have been, to call upon me, and I will satisfy them fully of the truth as stated above, as I many other things in reference to the case.

SARAH A. MILLER, 265 Stanton st.

Sands' Celebrated Sarsaparilla.—The wealth it is conferring which is creating such a universal interest throughout the country, has made its way successfully into the favor of our citizens and the people around us. We have read again and again of the efficacy of this invaluable medicine—have even had a very pleasant beverage (we being about to try it) made from the rich and positive proof which could induce us to speak fairly of it. But, from facts in our possession, we are now well convinced that, without any exception, it is the safest, plea-antest, and best compound ever offered to the public, for the cure of all chronic disease, rheumatism and scrofula, and all impurities of the blood, together with many complaints.

It has so long been remarked that the age is one of "nostrums and nostrum-venders," that we hardly dare recommend a valuable discovery in the Medical science, lest we jeopardize our reputation for incredulity and con-ervacy; but in this instance we hesitate not to hazard the remark which we have made above.—*Hartford Review.*

SORE THROAT.

The following is an extract from a letter received from Mrs. Bevan, who had been afflicted several years with Scrofulous Ulcers, Dyspepsia, &c., and recently an affection of the throat and chest:—

BELLEFONTE, VA., Dec. 12, 1815.

MESSRS. A. B. & D. SANDS: Before I commenced using your Sarsaparilla, my sufferings were almost inexpressible; my throat was completely ulcerated, I had a dreadful cough, and there were frequently work to spend that I could not speak above a whisper; and besides, the inflammation from my throat extended to my head, so that my hearing was very much impaired. After taking the Sarsaparilla a short time, my health improved, and my throat is now well; I am as free from cough and tightness of the chest as ever I was, and can hear quite distinctly. My throat has been well also a three months, the cure of which has been effected entirely by the use of your Sarsaparilla. Your friend,

LOUISA R. BEVAN.

SAND'S SARSAPARILLA—SCARLET PETAL DISORDER OF ITS TYRONE.—This dangerous and alarming affection, which has swept, from the age of ninety down to that of the youngest infant, and the more vigorous and mature age of manhood, has at length met its bane and antidote, and its effects upon the system are laid waste by the powerful influence of this preparation. A little grand daughter of Mr. Wm. Patrick, of Leander, was attacked with scarlet fever, which left a cancer that rose her body was covered with the particles of scarlet eruptions; a large lump something like a bile, and at least two inches in diameter, made its appearance on the shoulder, which broke and discharged an almost incredible quantity of most offensive matter; and before this, a large quantity was discharged from the ears, of a very offensive character. Almost despairing of ever seeing her child restored, they undertook of SAND'S SARSAPARILLA, which effected a complete cure, the child having taken only one bottle. For the benefit of those suffering from the baneful effects of this horrible disease, Mr. Patrick will be pleased to inform any person as to the correctness of this statement, at they call at his residence in Exeter-street, Roxbury.—*Boston Bee.*

The following testimonial to the value of the Sarsaparilla, is from the Rev. Luther Wright, aged 76 years, Congregational Minister, residing at Woburn.

WOBURN, Mass., March 26th, 1840.

MESSRS. SANDS: Gentlemen—From what I have experienced, and *fe.* the information I have recently received from a number of persons of high respectability who have used your Sarsaparilla I have not the *least doubt* but that it is the most valuable medicine, and that the numerous certificates you have received of its efficacy are fully sustained by *experience* and although its reputation and utility are very extensively known, and I am aware my humble efforts to increase them, I want all who are afflicted by disease to become acquainted with the *efficacy* and *power* of your valuable medicine.

I am, gentlemen, gratefully and very respectfully yours,

LUTHER WRIGHT.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton-st. corner of William, New-York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Price $1 per bottle; six Bottles for $5.

For Sale by J. H. BURTON, No. 5, Reed House, Erie, Pa.

Erie, Dec. 30, 1840. 71yon 3t

THE MERCHANTS' AND FARMERS'

STATE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., Of Harisburg, Pa.

INVITE the attention of the public to the principles upon which the business of the Company is conducted. The main object of the Company is to afford Merchants and Farmers an opportunity of procuring safe insurance upon their property at a much safer cost, on strictly upon the Mutual principle. In order to preserve this principle, the Directors have adopted the popular, safe, and equitable plan of classifying their risks, and have divided them into two classes. The first class is exclusively a Farmers' company, in which no property more hazardous than dwelling houses, out houses, and personal property therein will be insured. The second class is the Merchants, Company, in which may be insured the safe kinds of property.

The Company deem it their bounden duty to decline all risks which are commonly denominated Extra Hazardous; believing that if such risks are permitted to be mingled with those of the merchant and farmer, the premiums are likely to be disproportionate to the risks,—exacting from those who are insured upon the least hazardous property, more than a just and equal contribution to the expenses of insurance. The Policy of each insurer or will designate the class of risk with which he is associated, and the Cash Premiums and Deposite Note of each Class, and the assessments for which members may become liable, shall be held and assessed to pay the losses occurring in the respective Classes, to which they belong, and no others and the general expenses of the Company shall be apportioned to each Class according to the amount insured in each.

Insurance may be made for from one to three years, in the Merchants' class, and one to five years, in the Farmers' class.

The very extraordinary success of the Company in accumulating a large fund in cash premiums, has placed the financial stability of the Institution beyond any probable danger. The dividends which have been paid on expiring Policies in like companies, prove that the actual expense of insurance is very trifling, in a Mutual Office which is limited to the safer classes of risks.

DIRECTORS.

John P. Rutherford, Philo C. Sedwick, Samuel T. Jones,
Alonzo A. Carrier, A. J. Gillet, Harrisburg,
Robert Klotz, Carlton Co., John B. Packer, Northumberland.

JOHN P. RUTHERFORD, Pres't.

ALBERT J. GILLETT, Secty.

For further particulars please inquire of

WM. N. LEWIS & CO., Erie, } Agents,
E. W. GERRISH, Edenboro', }

August 17, 1839. 6m

BLK SILKS.—Yard wide high lustred Blk Silks, also Blk Silk Edging of every width at the very lowest prices, at

Oct. 12. C. M. TERRELL.

THREAD Edging, Wove Linens, do Silks, do Inserted and Swiss Edgings and Insertings in great variety of patterns.

Oct. 12. C. M. TERRELL.

WANTED.—3,000 pairs Woolen Socks in exchange for goods Also a few hundred yards domestic Flannel. Small Bills and Dried Apples will not be refused. C. M. TERRELL.

Hold Up! Walk Up and see the Bang Up!!

THE public are invited to call at the Erie Steam Foundry, or at our Store, and examine the last *Paragons* of Cooking Stoves, just got out with an uncommon large Oven, high enough to bake a large Turkey on its feet, while six loves of bread are baking around it. The "noise and confusion" it has made East, has induced the characteristic name of BANG UP. One, who lately saw nine loaves of beautifully baked bread, taken from the oven at one time, "was reminded of the capacity of a small pig which drank two quarts of whey at a draught, and did not then fill the measure which contained the whey into four inches." See certificates.

Erie, Feb. 2, 1839. LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER,

ERIE, January 22, 1839.

Messrs. Lester, Sennett & Chester: Gent.—To your inquiry whether the "Bang Up" Cooking Stove purchased from you during the present month, has given satisfaction or not, I have the pleasure of answering that said stove has met our fullest expectation in every particular, and would not be exchanged for any other pattern now in use of which I have knowledge.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, A. SCOTT.

Messrs. Lester, Sennett & Chester: Gent.—We are using your improved modern Cooking Stove, called the "Bang Up," and after a fair trial I can recommend it as superior to any stove in use in this section of the country. Among the most prominent advantages of this stove, is the commodiousness of the Oven, it being sufficiently capacious for the largest family, and also in a saving of fuel. I am satisfied that one half the fuel necessary for any stove we have ever used will supply this. Take it all in all I think it difficult to improve.

Truly yours, MILES W. CAUGHEY.

January 23, 1839.

Messrs. Lester, Sennett & Chester; Gent.—Having used your improved "Bang Up" Cooking Stove, I wish to express my entire satisfaction of its value, as combining all the good qualities I desired, and shall take great pleasure in testifying to its merits, and in scowing it to any who may wish to see it in operation, at my Grocery store, corner of 7th and State streets.

HORACE BALDWIN.

W. H. KNOWLTON & SON,

KEYSTONE BUILDING, NO. 1, FOUR DOORS BELOW BROWN'S HOTEL, ERIE, PA.

SECTION 1st., NORTH LATITUDE.—Front Window, sticks out about a foot, containing hanging Lamps, Solar do., Castors, Candlesticks, Cake Baskets, and a variety of other articles, which the beholder may see without trouble or expence.

SECTION 2d, COUNTER CASE, may be found a variety of Card cases, silver combs, diamond, turquois, ruby, garnet and plain Gold Rings, Buckles and Slides, miniature lockets, &c.

SECTION 3.—Gold and Silver, Patent Levers, Anchor and Lepien duplex and common escapement Watches, gold guard and fob chains steel do. Soap Ladles, (Bagley Gold pens.)

SECTION 4, SIDE CASE.—Filled with silver plated Fruit Baskets, Candle Sticks, Snuffers and Tray, Branch Candlesticks, plated and Brittania Castors, Flower vases, &c.

SECTION 7.—Gerondolo, Brittania Tea Sets, extra Coffee and Tea Pots, hair Brushes, military Soup, Wallets and Pocket Books, spool Racks, Dolls, ivory handle Knives and Forks, common do. gammon Boards, Dominos, money Bells, Port Folios, navy and revenue Buttons, fancy Fans, &c.

SECTION 8—Counting Room Wall, Violins, Guitars, Flutes, Clarionets, Tamborine, Fifes Accordions, Brass Horns, and right in the middle of the floor stands three of the best Piano Fortes in Erie.

SECTION 9, SOUTH SIDE.—Front Window, contents vary but little from the other, except a few Feather Dusters.

SECTION 10.—Solar Lamps, Extra glasses and shades, 30 hour and eight day Clocks, and gold watches. Tea Urns, Looking glasses, and a great variety of Fancy Goods, all of which they offer for sale as low as can be purchased at any other store west of New York. And we wish it distinctly understood that we do not advertise to work very low in order to shave you on our goods, as another has declared was his object, but mean to be consistent and reasonable in all our prices.

November 24, 1839. y33

ERIE DAGUERREAN GALLERY,

SHERMAN & LEWIS are happy to announced to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Erie, and the *friends of science* that art in the recion round about, that they are prepared to take Likenesses of a superior quality at their rooms, over Middleton & Murphy's store three doors east of Brown's Hotel.

There are several reasons why persons can obtain better pictures at our rooms than at any other in this city, or in this part of the country. Our is,

WE HAVE THE BEST LIGHT!

Skylight and side light COMBINED—each correcting the faults of the other, and producing a natural and most beautiful effect.—TRY IT, WHOEVER IS NOT SATISFIED WITH PICTURES TAKEN ELSEWHERE!!

Whether reason is, we have the best apparatus. The importance of that will be obvious to any one.

We shall not offer these to the favor us with their patronage, the flat, insipid, corpse-like things which many who call themselves artists present to the public. Neither shall we offer those dark, gloomy images which human beings are sometimes told resemble themselves, but clear and accurate Likenesses, possessing the most beautiful blending of light and shade, richness and depth of tone, remarkable distinctness of features, true expression of the eye, boldness of relief, distance and invisibility of back ground, delicacy of finish, softness, transparent and artistic effect.

Remember there is no room of the kind near here which has the facilities of this. It is designed to be a permanent establishment, NOT TO BE EQUALED in our motto. W. N. LEWIS.

Erie, Feb. 2, 1839.

KEOGH'S BUFFALO Piano Forte Manufactory,

Niagara Street, Corner of Mohawk.

A. J. KEOGH & Co., Piano Forte manufacturers from New York, respectfully announce to the citizens of Buffalo and Erie, and the surrounding country, that they have established a manufactory of Piano Fortes, as above, and have now on hand a number of Instruments of their own manufacture, to which they invite the attention of Amateurs and professional Musicians or others in want of a first rate instrument. Having acquired the business of one of the largest Piano Manufactories in the city of New York for some years, with perfect success, they have no hesitation in warranting their instruments for beauty of finish, ease of touch, and volume and richness of tone, equal to any of Eastern manufacture, and as they use no wood but what has been thoroughly seasoned, both by the process of time as well as artificial means, they can safely assure you who may favor them with their patronage, that their instruments shall be unsurpassed in duribility, as well as the other qualities of a superior Piano.

Piano Fortes of six, six and a half and seven octaves, constantly on hand—and instruments of any peculiar shape desired, will be made to order.

One of the above instruments can now be seen at the dwelling of D. McAllaster, on 6th street. A call is solicited.

A call is respectfully solicited. A. J. KEOGH,
J. KEOGH,

Buffalo, April 20, 1839. 1y19

1839. FALL TRADE. 1839.

ON HAND AND FOR SALE,

$10,000 Stock of Boots and Shoes.

OF my own manufacture, amongst which will be found

100	pair	Mens Congress Gaiters.	
500	"	" Sewed Calf Boots.	
500	"	" Pegged "	
1000	"	" " " Kip Boots.	
1500	"	" thick "	
500	"	" Brogans.	
500	"	" Kip. "	
1000	"	" Calf. "	
500	"	" Slips. "	
2000	"	Ladies' Calf Bootees.	
500	"	" Morocco "	
1500	"	" Walking Shoes.	
500	"	" Slips.	
1500	"	" Gaiter Boots.	
500	"	Misses " "	
500	"	" Calf "	
500	"	Childrens and Cack Shoes.	
1000	"	Boys Boots.	
1000	"	" Brogans, with many other styles of	

Shoes not mentioned, all of which will be sold at as low prices as can be found elsewhere,

Aug. 24, 1839. J. H. FULLERTON.

NEW STORE!!

No. 5, Reed House, French Street, Erie, Pa.

J. & H. WHIPPLE, respectfully inform the public that they have this day opened the largest and best stock of Imported Wines, Liquors and Cigars ever offered in this part of the country consisting of the follow ing articles, viz.: 6 half pipes Port Wine, 6 do. Madeira; 5 do. Sherry; 3 do. Malaga; 3 hhls. Jamaica Rum; 5 do. Old Monongahela Whiskey; 10 half and quarter pipes Otard and Signet Brandy; 1 do. Hollands; 5 hhls Cherry do.; 4 pipes Holland Gin; 1 pipe St. Croix Rum, 1 pipe old Irish Whiskey, and 25,000 Spanish Cigars, of different brands.

The above articles were taken from the Custom House in New York by us on the 21st of October last, and are warranted as pure as any ever imported. Country dealers are particularly invited to call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere, as we are confident we can sell cheaper or than can be bought in this State or New York for Cash. Grain of all kinds wanted, for which the highest market price will be paid.

Erie, November 21, 1839. tf27

PITTSBURGH STORE.

NO. 2. FLEMING BLOCK.

New Goods and Great Bargains. Cash System Adopted!

JUST received and every day receiving, at the Pittsburgh Store, an extensive and full assortment of fresh cheap GROCERIES, bought at New York, Pittsburgh and Buffalo since the fall in prices, which, in addition to the former stock must and will be sold at WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, as low as the lowest in Erie or any other place west of Buffalo, for any kind of produce which I can find a want for, and some things for *Cash*, if not crowded on me in too large quantities.

Country Merchants and Farmers are invited to call when they want Groceries, as I have adopted the Cash system and will give them the full worth of their money.

N. B. I have concluded to take Gold and Silver at par for a few weeks longer, notwithstanding the alarming news from California. JOHN MCCANN,

Erie, June 8 No. 2 Fleming Block.

New Store! New Goods!! and New Prices!!! COMPTON & HAVERSTICK,

NO. 8, REED HOUSE.

DESIRE to call the attention of the Public to their store, which they have opened and intend conducting entirely on the pay system, being convinced, from experience, that it is the only *correct* and SAFE principle for all parties. Our stock consists of *Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Glassware, &c., &c.*, together with pure *Foreign Liquors*; Brandy, Gin, Rum, and Wines of all descriptions. Looking-glasses &c., &c., on hand and for sale at *very low prices*. Call and compare with any brought from the east or west, in every particular, proof and price.

All we ask of the public is to call and examine our stock, which we keep of every description, believing as we do, that prices, style and quality will prove satisfactory. Goods exchanged for produce of all kinds.

Erie, May 25, 1839. JOHN COMPTON,
H. B. HAVERSTICK.

Cheap Hardware Store.

I HAVE just received the balance of my stock, among which can be found Iron and Steel of all sizes Ground Boxes, Mcleuche Castings, Anvils, Vice, Smith's Bellows, Axle Arms, Steel Springs, Coulters, brass bands, coil, log, trace, halter and jack chains, rakes, both wrought and cut, nails from 6d. to 40d., barrel, floor, fence, finishing and wrought nails, horse shoes and nails, strap hinges, hooks and hinges, friction rollers, mullery, mill, cross cut and circular saws, shovels, spades, hoes, wrenches of various patterns, a good assortment of MECHANICS TOOLS, Broadaxes (Barton & Simon's) adzes, planes and plane irons, brace and bits, hammers, hatchets, sand paper, files, chisels, (Barton's) gouges, augurs, augur bits, nuts and chisel handles, bed screws, sash knobs, hand, pannel, compass, fellow, tenon and rip saws, spoke shaves, screw drivers, levels, spirit levels, tee and bevel rules, steel squares, try squares, draw shaves, all stones of a superior quality, &c. RUFUS REED.

Erie Sept. 22. No. 3, Reed House.

W. E. MAGILL, DENTIST.

Firm of Robbins, Magill & Co.

HAS removed from Meadville, and taken rooms at the Reed House, designing to make Erie his home and to erect here a *permanent business*, office on first floor of the Hotel, first door to the right of the entrance.

REFERENCE to the Physicians of Erie generally.

June 23, 1839. tf7

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DRS. P. & R. FAULKNER, respectfully announce to the public that they have *removed* their residence and office to the corner of French and Eighth, streets, lately occupied by W. H. Johnson, Dentist, where they will attend to all professional calls both in town and country.

Erie, April 6, 1839.

DETERGENT AND DIURETIC. DR. MYER'S

Sarsaparilla, Wild Cherry and Dandelion Compound.

This valuable Medicinal preparation DIFFERS ENTIRELY from any simple "Extract of Sarsaparilla," or common purifying Medicine. It is a compound, of many of the

MOST CLEANSING MEDICINES,

With others acting *directly on the Kidneys* or having immediate reference to the relief and continued healthy operation of some internal organs. It contains articles which enter into no other preparation in existence, and

IT IS UNRIVALD

In purifying and refreshing effects, by any Medicine in the world. It is put up

IN LARGE BOTTLES,

Is very pleasant to the taste, and is more concentrated,

STRONGER, BETTER AND CHEAPER

Than any other in Market. Persons who have taken "Sarsaparilla" *by the gallon*, without relief, have been *radically cured*, by using two or three bottles.

This is the only Compound in which Sarsaparilla, Wild Cherry and Dandelion are so prepared, to offer the peculiar virtues of each, in combination with pure Extracts of other healing articles in a highly concentrated state. Its ingredients are

PURELY VEGETABLE,

And are such roots and barks as are found—though chiefly affecting certain parts—in their general tendency to produce *the most cleansing and healing effects.*

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE

To cure many diseases, Dropsies, Kidney Complaints, &c., draw off Watery Humors from the Blood, or corrupt and irritating secretions of diseased organs from the body, without the thorough operation on the Kidneys, as caused by this Medicine. No other extract even *pretends to this effect*. In fact this very operation for which it is *particularly compounded*, differs from all other preparations, and makes it *the best compound in existence.*

IN ALL CASES OF DROPSY.

Use this medicine. It *will relieve*. It *has cured when life itself was despaired of*. It contains articles that *will cure if anything can*, and takes the *only method* to make *permanent cures*. This Remedy

PURIFIES AND DRIVES OUT

All impure and gross humours, not only by working directly on the blood, but by restoring each organ to healthy vigor, and especially increasing the action of those which draw from the body, and lastingly remove all

IMPURE OR DISEASED FLUIDS.

All diseases originating in a depraved state of the vital fluids, Eruptions, Ulcers, Sores, Collection of Watery Humors,

DISEASES OF THE BLOOD,

Will find this the *best* alterative, and most cleansing Medicine, *far before any other in invigorating effect*. It has worked some of the *greatest cures* of Diseases of the Urinary Organs,

DISORDERS OF THE KIDNEYS,

Bladders, &c. *A splendid diuretic. No extract is so good for* Weakness of the Kidneys, Weak back, Retention or Involuntary flow of Urine, Stone, Gravel, Inflaming, *Irritation, Ulcerations*, or other irritability, Remember, *the only Medicine that heals these parts.* In Scrofulous habits of the System, Lax, and weakened states,

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS,

Wasting diseases of the Lungs, Pains in the Breast, &c., this soothing Pectorals and bracing Tonics, heal the Lungs most kindly, and strengthen the body. Scrofula in the human system, the head the foe to his friends for past favors and especially to those who have with warm hearts and open hands patronized him in former years who, in prosperity, in adversity, in tribulation and oppression, showed by works of their father which is in heaven acted on the principle that it is no more blessed to receive than to give, solicits the patronage of his friends, and will be thankful for the smallest favors in his line. He has nothing to promise them in return for present. He could pay them a fashionable compliment, but it would be like feeding them on husks. May they long live to glisten on the hearts of the orphans, and wipe the tear of affection and gratitude from the cheek of the oppressed widow.

He believes that He that numbers the hairs of the head and does not allow a sparrow to fall without his notice, will enable the subscriber to show his gratitude by his works. Then he would almost be willing to say in the language of good old Simeon, let thou thy servant depart in peace. Some few persons in former days have complained of his use of expressing himself. He regrets exceedingly that he should be so unfortunate as to express himself so as to offend the most sensitive, delicate and chaste ear. He would not wish to be understood that he is complaining because others differ from him. They have as good a right to differ from him as he has to differ from them. Shortly expected three persons running on Presque Isle mountain and New Year Ropks. Constantly kept on hand Quills Paper, Black Sand, Inks, Black and Red Ink; Blank Books ruled and bound to patterns old Bebound on short notice; good Vinegar in exchange for Rags.—Corner of French and Sixth streets.

OLIVER SPAFFORD.

Erie, December 22, 1840.

THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,

(of Philadelphia,)

ARE now doing business on the Mutual plan, giving the insured a participation in the profits of the Company, without liability beyond the premium paid.

Risks upon the Lakes and Canal insured on the most favorable terms. Losses will be liberally and promptly adjusted.

Fire risks on merchandize, buildings and other property, in town or country, for a limited term permanently.

DIRECTORS.

Joseph H. Seal,	James C. Hand,	Edmond A. ——ouder,
Theophilus Paulding,	John C. Davis,	I. Jones Brooke,
Robert Burton,	John Garrett,	John B. Penrose,
Hugh Craig,	Samuel Edwards,	George Ecrrell,
Henry Lawrence	David B. Stacey	Edward Darlington
Charles Kelley,	Isaac R. Davis,	J. G. Johnson,
William Folwell,	William Hay,	John S. Newlin,
Dr. S. Thomas,	Dr. R. M. Huston,	John Seller, Jr.
	Spencer McIlvaine,	

Richard S. Newbould, Sec'y; Wm. Martin Pres't

☞ Application can be made to

Erie, Feb. 10, 1840. J. KELLOGG, Agent, Erie

A. SCOTT. 1850. M. W. CAUGHEY.

SCOTT & CAUGHEY.

STORAGE, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Ware-House and Office, East end of Public dock, Erie.

Dealers in Coal, Salt, Fish, Flour, Plaster and Water-Lime; and General Agents for purchasing, receiving, docking and shipping Lumber and Staves. March 16, 1839.—tf4.

Doctor Mathew J. Johnson.

GRADUATE of the Philadelphia College of Medicine, having located permanently in Erie, will give prompt attention to professional calls in town and country.

OFFICE—Southwest corner of the Diamond, the brick building, formerly occupied by Dr. Faulkner.

RESIDENCE—In the Diamond; first building east of office.

Erie March 30. 49tf

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware.

CONTINUALLY receiving the above articles in every variety and style; also musical instruments, lamps, Looking glasses &c., &c., on hand and for sale at *very low prices*.

WM. N. LEWIS, & CO.

Erie, July 13, 1839. Gothic Hall.

Administration Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Frederick L. Shieldblate of Greene township, dec'd having been granted to the subscriber, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it will please present them legally authenticated for settlement. NICHOLAS STEPHEN, Adm'r.

Erie, Sept. 21, 1839. 6m19

Administration Notice,

LETTERS of administration of the estate of Jacob Deitz, late of Elk Creek Township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and those having claims against it will please present them legally authenticated for settlement. JOHN W. PETTES, Administrator.

Sept. 28, 1839. 6m20

ERIE WOOLEN FACTORY.

THE Proprietors have on hand about 12,000 yards of Plain, Black, Brown, Olive, Steele mixed, and Gray Cloth; and Plain Satinets, and Bald, Cassimeres and Tweeds, which they are prepared to exchange for Wool, on a little *better terms* than heretofore. Having added considerable new machinery, and employed experienced Eastern workman, we are now prepared to do ample justice to all who may favor us with a call. We have made arrangements to manufacture Plaid Flannels, for woman and children wear. We continue to Full Dye and dress *Domestic* Cloth, and Manufacture *Wool*, at our usual Rates.

We will pay *Cash for* Wool at the highest price the Market will satisfy. MEHAFFEY & BREWSTER,

2 le. May 4, 1839. 41

$5000 STOCK of Boots and Shoes,

all of my own manufacture, embracing as great a variety as can be found at any establishment west of New York—also a full assortment of Shoe Kit and Findings.

J. H. FULLERTON.

May 11, 1839.

5000 Pounds Pittsburgh, Buffalo and English White Lead,

dry and ground in oil, just received and for sale by

Erie, Sept 21, 1839. CARTER & BROTHER.

The Great Medicine of Nature! AMERICA OIL!

THE wonderful Remedy of Nature, American Oil, is procured from a well in Burkaville, Kentucky, made by the Master Hand of Deity, in Nature's Laboratory, *1500 feet, below the surface of the Earth.* Its amazing power as a curative is truly wonderful. It has effectually cured a great number of persons of the following complaints:

Inflamatory Rheumatism, Consumption, Cramp, Colic, Scrofula, or King's Evil; Inflamation of the Kidneys, Inflamed or Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Deep Seated Cough, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Fever Sores and Fresh Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Spinal Complaint and Strains, Paralysed Limbs, Asthma or Phthisic; Piles, external and internal; Diseased Spine, Deafness, Diseased Hip Joint, Inflamation of Bowels, Croup, Dropsy, Scald Head, &c.

PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by William Jackson, the Proprietor's *sole* and *only* Agent for Western Pennsylvania, Northern Ohio, and Western Virginia, 69 Liberty street, and by sub-agents appointed by him in every county in the above districts.

OBSERVE—Every Agent is supplied with Pamphlets containing reliable certificate a of remarkable cures. Call and get one,

BEWARE OF NUMEROUS COUNTERFEITS.

The American Oil, having performed by its use so many remarkable cures, and being a powerful Remedial Agent for various diseases, has induced some persons to counterfeit this valuable medicine. The original and genuine American Oil is obtained from a well in Burkaville, Kentucky, from the sole and only proprietor, D. Hall, & Co., who supplied Mr. Wm. Jackson, 69 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, *sole* and only Agent for supplying Sub-Agents in Western Pennsylvania, Western Virginia and part of Ohio. The true and genuine American Oil is of a dark green color. There are various counterfeit abroad—some Seneca Oil, some a mixture closely resembling the same, purporting to come from the Pittsburghand Allegheny Dispensary Company; some black, and of various other colors; some white, said to be made from the *Original American Oil.* D. Hall & Co., the sole and sole proprietors of the true and Original American Oil, DO NOT nor NEVER DID supply any persons who make the article called Extract of American Oil, said to be refined, clarified and concentrated. BEWARE of the worthless counterfeit, and OBSERVE that Wm. Jackson, 69 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, head of Wood street, is the ONLY and LEGAL general Agent for the above mentioned district, and that NONE IS GENUINE but what has his name and address printed in the pamphlet in which each bottle is enveloped, and likewise the genuine article is printed in each pamphlet those: "D. Hall & Co., Kentucky." Another way of detecting the counterfeits is the difference in the price. The genuine is sold invariably at 50 cents per bottle and no less, while some of the counterfeits are sold at various prices under.

The pure and only genuine American Oil is sold wholesale and retail by Wm. Jackson, at the only agency in Pittsburgh, No. 69 Liberty street, head of Wood street.

Sold by the following Agents.

O. B. Spaulding, Erie; Thos. Willis, Millcreek; John McClure, Girard; W. H. Town and, Springfield; C. & J. B. Cleveland, Conneaut; Fenton & Bro., Conneaut. 1y39

EXCHANGE OFFICE.

J. H. WILLIAMS, dealer in Foreign and Domestic Bills of exchange, Certificates of deposite, Gold and Silver coin, will buy and sell current and uncurrent money, negotiate time and sight drafts, and collect accounts on all the Eastern cities, and make remittances at the lowest Banking rates.

Money received on Deposite and Eastern drafts constantly on hand at the lowest rates of premium.

Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Virginia, and Pennsylvania Bank notes, and those of most other States, bought and sold on the most reasonable terms.

Office, four doors below Brown's Hotel, Erie Pa.

Erie, July 1, 1839.

Wines & Liquors.

A CHOICE list of Wines and Liquors, consisting of

Pale Brandy,	St. Croix Rum,		Holland Gin,
Otard do	N. E. do		Irish Whiskey,
Cognac do	Jamaica do		Scotch do
Madeira Wine,	Port Wine,		Common do
Malaga do	do do (precious)		Monongahela do

Also, a large assortment of Fresh Groceries, for sale at No. 7, Poor People's Row, by T. W. MOORE.

Erie, Nov., 17, 1839. 27

ARROW ROOT, Sago, Pearl Barley, Oat Meal, Tapioca Vermicilla, by CARTER & BROTHER

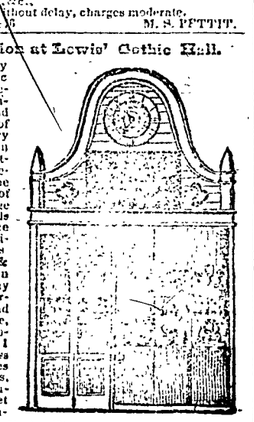
HEWING OF WOOD.

THE subscriber is prepared to execute all orders in his line, Drawing and Engraving Landscapes, Views of Hotels, Stores Factories, Machinery, Societies' Seals, Business Cards, Show Bills, &c., &c.,

Orders attended to without delay, charges moderate.

Freedom, July 27, 1839. M. S. PETTIT.

Free Exhibition at Lewis' Gothic Hall.



I would inform my friends and public generally that I have received for fall and winter trade the largest and best selected stock of Watches, and Jewelry ever offered for sale in Erie. The liberal patronage heretofore received, has induced me to enlarge my stock of goods. I will include the next 10 to 20 days, and at a small advance from my wholesale prices. Fourteen years experience in buying & selling goods in country cities, enables me to say I have facilities for purchasing watches and jewelry at less price, than any other establishment in the city. I am receiving by Express every month, watches of different escapments, direct from manufacturers through the oldest and most extensive importing houses in New York. Therefore the mystery is solved, how Lewis sells watches so cheap. I have on hand a large stock of Gold and Silver Watches of the latest styles and of superior quality, and prices which cannot fail to suit purchasers for Cash; I will sell Gold Patent Lever Watches for $15 to $40, Gold detached full jewelled for $28 to $60, Gold Lepine watches for holes jewelled, eight en cannot cases, for $11 to $25, Silver Lepine watches, for $9 to $18, fine quarter watches for $7. All the above mentioned watches will be warranted to keep good time for one year. Please call and see for yourself, one door east of Brown's Hotel Erie, Pa.

Having just obtained a Watch Maker from Europe, I am prepared to do all kinds of Watch Repairing in the best manner, having tools for making and repairing all kinds of watches. I also myself to be one of good work, can be done in the city of New York. Mr. Lewis soon will give his whole attention to the repairing and cleaning Chronometers, Duplex, Lever and common Watches. Those having good watches to be cleaned will do well to call and have them adjusted by a first rate workman. Clocks, Music Boxes, Accordions, and all kinds of jewelry repaired in a workmanlike manner, at Lewis' Gothic Hall.

Erie, December 2, 1839. W. N. LEWIS, & Co.

CLEAR THE TRACK FOR THE Great Western Locomotive!!

TAKE NO